

APPENDIX A

NOP AND COMMENTS RECEIVED ON THE NOP

JULY 18, 2003

NOP AND COMMENTS RECEIVED ON THE NOP

DATE: July 18, 2003

TO: Responsible Agencies, Interested Parties, and Organizations

SUBJECT: NOTICE OF AVAILABILITY FOR THE PREPARATION OF AN ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT ON THE 90 NORTH WINCHESTER DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

Purpose of Notice of Preparation for an Environmental Impact Report (EIR). This Notice of Preparation (NOP) has been prepared for the 90 North Winchester Development Project in the City of Santa Clara. CEQA Guidelines Section 15082 states that once a decision is made to prepare an Environmental Impact Report (EIR), the lead agency must circulate a NOP to inform all responsible agencies that an EIR will be prepared for the proposed project. The purpose of the NOP is to solicit input from responsible and trustee agencies as well as interested parties on the potential scope and contents of the EIR.

Lead Agency: The City of Santa Clara is the designated Lead Agency and the State of California Department of General Services (DGS), Asset Planning and Enhancement Branch (APEB), is a Responsible Agency under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). As the property owner, the State will assist the City with preparation of an EIR, where necessary. The proposed project involves a set of interrelated actions involving the City and DGS, as well as other Responsible Agencies. Other Responsible Agencies include the City of San Jose, Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC), the State of California, and the Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB).

Project Location. The project site is located at 90 North Winchester Boulevard in the City of Santa Clara (Exhibit 3-2). The project site is bordered by residences along Forest Avenue to the north, Dorcich Street to the south, and Henry Avenue to the west. Winchester Boulevard is located immediately east of the project site. The Valley Fair Shopping Mall and Santana Row (a commercial shopping center) are located along Winchester Boulevard. The City of San Jose incorporated City limit is located along the northern property line of the project site.

Project Description. The University of California (UC) has used the property as an agricultural research station since the 1920s. The primary research efforts at the site focused on improving crop production methods, irrigation systems, nutrition and variety characteristics of crops, and crop disease control. Part of the research involved demonstrating the efficacy of a variety of research and development pesticides. Over the past decade, use of the site has decreased as technology in agricultural operations has improved. As a result, the UC has decommissioned the agricultural research station and returned the property to the State of California.

The State legislature subsequently designated the property as surplus land pursuant to the provisions of Section 11011.1 of the State of California Government Code and in accordance with Senate Bill 2099 (Vasconcellos, Statutes of 2002). As a result, DGS must make the property available for sale, lease, or exchange to other State agencies, and if no State agency is in need of the land, to local governmental agencies and private developers. The City is currently negotiating with DGS for the acquisition of approximately 6 acres of the property for development of senior housing; the remaining

acreage (approximately 11 acres) is being sold directly to a qualified private developer. The development actions proposed in this project would be subject to the City's local development laws and standards.

The property would be developed by the City and a private developer selected by the State. The City's proposed actions would direct the development of the property for single-family residential, senior housing, and park uses. The City also intends to approve a General Plan, Zoning Amendment, and Tentative Map for the proposed development. The State's proposed actions include sale of the surplus property to the City and a private developer and implementation of a site cleanup plan.

Availability of the Notice: A complete copy of the Notice of Preparation for this project may be reviewed at the following locations:

City of Santa Clara
1500 Warburton Avenue
Santa Clara, CA 95050
Hours: Monday – Friday, 8:00 AM- 5:00 PM

Department of General Services, Real Estate Services Division
Environmental Services Section, 3rd Floor
707 Third Street, Suite 3-400, West Sacramento, CA 95605
Hours: Monday - Friday, 8:00 AM - 4:30 PM

Copies of the notice are also available at:

Santa Clara City Library
Central Library
3345 Lochinvar Avenue
Santa Clara, CA 95051
Hours: Monday – Thursday, 9 AM – 9 PM
Friday and Saturday, 9 AM – 6 PM
Sunday 10 AM – 5 PM

The public review period for the NOP is July 18, 2003 through August 16, 2003.

Contact. Written comments should be submitted no later than August 16, 2003, 5:00 PM to:

Lynne Rodrian, Senior Environmental Planner
Department of General Services, Real Estate Services Division
Environmental Services Section, 3rd Floor
707 Third Street, Suite 3-400, P.O. Box 989052
West Sacramento, CA 95798-9052
(916) 376-1609 – (fax: 376-1606)

Your views and comments on how the project may effect the environment and scope of the issues to be addressed in the EIR will be welcomed.

City of Santa Clara
Santa Clara, California

July 18, 2003

NOTICE OF PREPARATION

California Administrative Code, Title 24, Sections 15082, 15103, and 15375

TO: Interested Agencies/Parties

FROM: City of Santa Clara
1500 Warburton Avenue
Santa Clara, CA 95050

SUBJECT: Notice of Preparation of a Draft Environmental Impact Report

The City of Santa Clara will be the Lead Agency and will prepare an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) for the project identified below.

We need to know the views of the interested public as well as the views of responsible agencies as to the scope and content of the environmental information which is germane to your agency's statutory responsibilities in connection with the proposed project.

The project description, location, and the probable environmental effects are contained in the attached materials.

Due to the time limits mandated by State law, your response must be sent at the earliest possible date, but *not later than 30 days* after receipt of this notice.

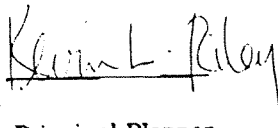
Please send your response to Kevin Riley, AICP, Principal Planner, at the address shown above. We will need the name of a contact person in your agency.

PROJECT TITLE: 90 North Winchester Development Project
File PLN2003-03744, PLN2003-03745
CEQ2003-01011
APN 303-17-48 and 49

PROJECT APPLICANT: City of Santa Clara, Planning Department

DATE: July 18, 2003

Signature:



Title:

Principal Planner

Fax Number: (408) 247-9857

Phone Number: (408) 615-2450

90 North Winchester Development Project

APN 303-17-48 and 49

File PLN2003-03744, PLN2003-03745

PROJECT LOCATION

The project site is located at 90 North Winchester Boulevard in the City of Santa Clara (Exhibit 1). The project site is bordered by residences along Forest Avenue to the north, Dorcich Street to the south, and Henry Avenue to the west. Winchester Boulevard is located immediately east of the project site. The Valley Fair Shopping Mall and Santana Row (a commercial shopping center) are located along Winchester Boulevard. The City of San Jose incorporated City limit is located along the northern property line of the project site (Exhibit 2).

PROJECT CHARACTERISTICS

The project would include site cleanup; removal of existing structures; and development of senior housing, single-family residential, and park uses on the project site. A summary of the project's characteristics are presented as follows.

Voluntary Cleanup Agreement and Removal Action Workplan

As a result of pesticide use related to past agricultural practices on the site, some soils have concentrations of arsenic and dieldrin above U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Preliminary Remediation Goals. DGS proposes and is in the process of entering into a Voluntary Cleanup Agreement (VCA) with the Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC). Pursuant to this agreement, DGS will prepare a Removal Action Workplan (RAW) that identifies necessary remediation activities. Likely remediation activities would include, excavation and removal of onsite contaminated soils and importation of clean fill material. DTSC must approve the RAW prior to its implementation. DGS would be responsible for the cleanup of onsite soils in accordance with the VCA and RAW approved by DTSC. Prior to development of the property, the RAW would be implemented and an Implementation Report would be approved by DTSC.

The Draft Environmental Impact Report (DEIR) evaluates the actions proposed in the RAW as elements of the project. At the same time the DEIR is circulated to public agencies and the public, DTSC will also circulate the RAW to public agencies and the public. Once this EIR is certified by the City, DTSC may adopt the final EIR to meet CEQA requirements concerning the RAW.

The RAW will outline the necessary actions for the removal and clean-up of hazardous materials present in onsite soils. It will include different remedial alternatives including excavation and capping (i.e., covering with clean material). The basis for selecting the preferred alternative are effectiveness, feasibility and cost.

Removal of Existing Structures

RAW, they would be incorporated into the site cleanup workplan preparation and approval. Demolition materials would be transported to an authorized landfill for disposal.

Senior Housing

The City of Santa Clara proposes to develop approximately 6 acres of the site for a senior housing facility. This housing would be located along Winchester Boulevard, and would provide up to 165 senior housing units in buildings 2 to 3 stories tall. The housing units would range in size from 540 to 800 square feet and would be one- or two-bedrooms. Approximately 150 parking spaces would be provided in a designated parking area around the buildings. Handicap spaces would be provided in accordance with State standards. This parking would be for the sole use of senior housing residents and their guests, as well as facility employees. The facility would also provide open landscaped area within or near the senior housing facility. Access to the senior housing complex would be provided from Winchester Boulevard and would be expected to include two driveways: one north and one south of the facility. The north access could share a new roadway with the single family development.

Single-Family Residential Housing

The remaining 10 acres of the project site would be developed with single-family residences. A maximum of 87 dwelling units on lots ranging in size from 1,500 to 3,300 square feet would be constructed. Individual units would range in size from 1,450 square feet to 2,400 square feet, and would include two to four bedrooms and a 2-car garage.

In general, the larger lots and homes would be located around the perimeter of the project site, with the smaller lots and homes concentrated in the center of the site. A minimum of a 20-foot rear yard setback would be provided on all lots that abut existing residences. Perimeter units would be no more than two stories. Residential units in the center of the site would be two-stories tall and would blend with the design of surrounding residential development. Garages and driveways would accommodate resident parking. On-street parking bays would provide guest parking. Access to this neighborhood would be provided by a new roadway intersecting Winchester Boulevard. This driveway could also provide access to the senior housing facility.

Park Uses

The proposed project would include the dedication of at least one-acre of park land to the City. The project proposes to develop a neighborhood City park typical of other parks in the City, including playgrounds, picnic areas, and restrooms. In addition, a heritage/grove park is being considered for the project site. This park may be combined with the proposed City park or would be a separate facility. The heritage/grove park would be an educational facility that local schools and community groups could use to educate the public on the history of agricultural production in the City.

Onsite Detention

The project proposes to temporarily detain storm water onsite. Onsite detention alternatives could include but are not limited to the construction of a detention basin that discharges storm water to the storm water system, a retention pond that percolates to groundwater, or drainage swales that percolate to groundwater. Performance criteria for onsite detention requirements are

discussed in this EIR. The specific design of detention facilities is not feasible to include in this EIR, but will be included in development plans submitted to the City after approval of the project.

Project Construction

Construction activities related to the proposed project would include construction of utilities (i.e., underground power utilities, and storm drainage facilities), site preparation, paving of parking and circulation areas, development of onsite detention facilities, development of the heritage/grove park and neighborhood City park, and construction of the proposed senior housing facility and single-family residences. The site would be graded and compacted to predetermined levels to prepare for housing development and other improvements. All construction activities would occur within the 17-acre project site footprint. Equipment used for construction would vary day-to-day depending on the activity, but would include typical equipment, such as scrapers/earthmovers, wheeled dozers, water trucks, fork-lift, wheeled loader, and a motor grader. No unusual construction requirements are anticipated (e.g., pile drivers).

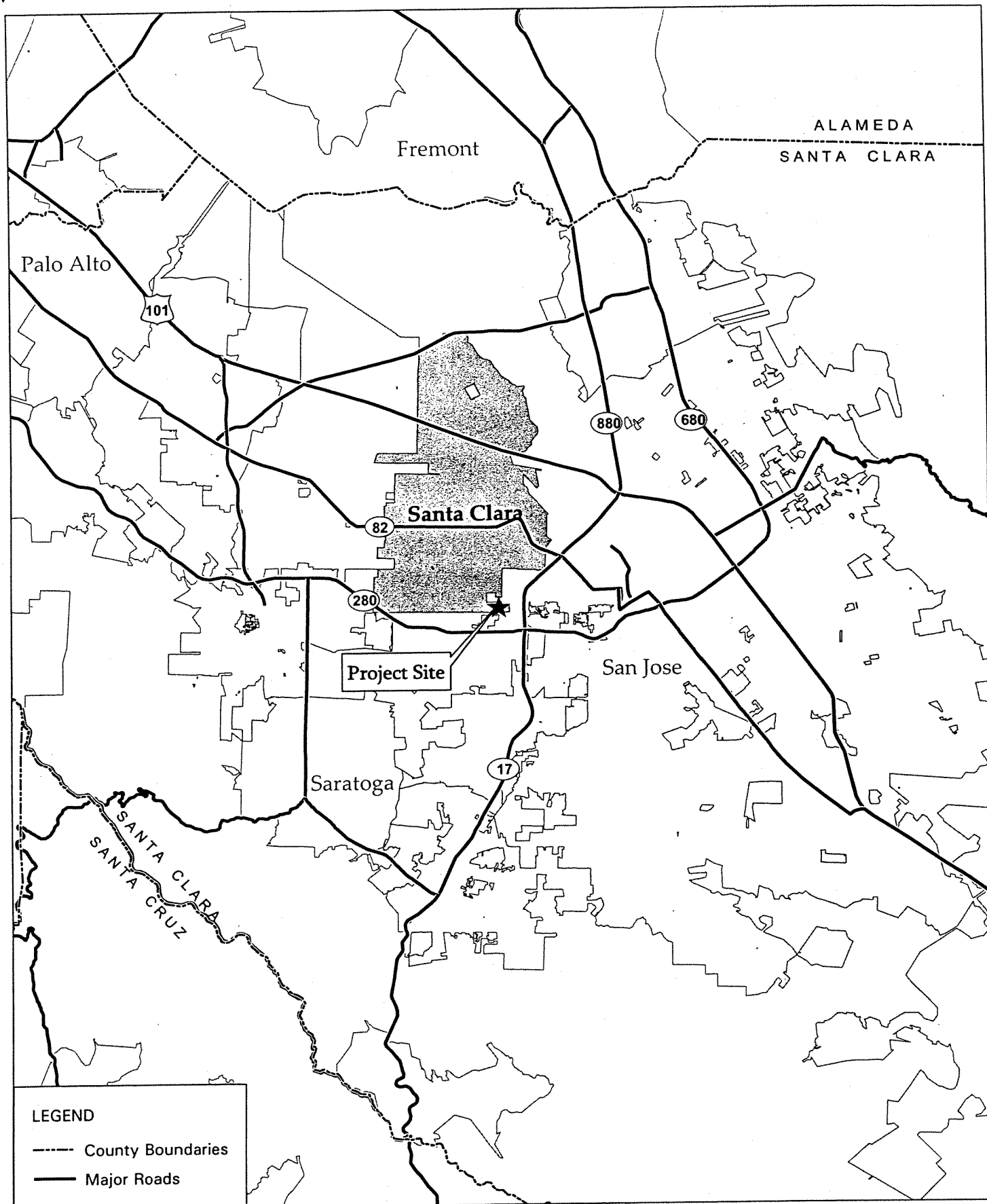
During the construction period, a maximum of 175 construction workers would commute to the site. Construction workers would access the project site only from Winchester Boulevard. Following the initial site preparation (remediation, grubbing, clearing, grading) phase, construction would commence. Construction of the project is expected to begin in 2004 and would last approximately 24-36 months. Construction would comply with the City's ordinance regulating hours of construction.

PROJECT IMPACT AREAS TO BE ADDRESSED IN THE DEIR

The City of Santa Clara will prepare a DEIR to provide environmental and project information for the proposed project. It will also include technical studies that have been completed.

The City is preparing a "full scope" DEIR. The Existing Setting, Impacts and Mitigation Measures for each of the following subject areas will be discussed and analyzed in the DEIR. Each subject area will focus on the specific details of the proposed project.

- Land Use
- Visual Resources
- Air Quality
- Noise
- Terrestrial Biology
- Cultural Resources
- Hazardous Materials
- Earth Resources
- Hydrology/Water Quality
- Public Services
- Transportation/Traffic
- Agricultural Resources
- Recreation
- Population/Housing
- Utilities/Service Systems

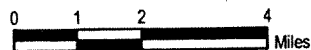


Sources: California Spatial Information Library 2003, EDAW 2003

Regional Location

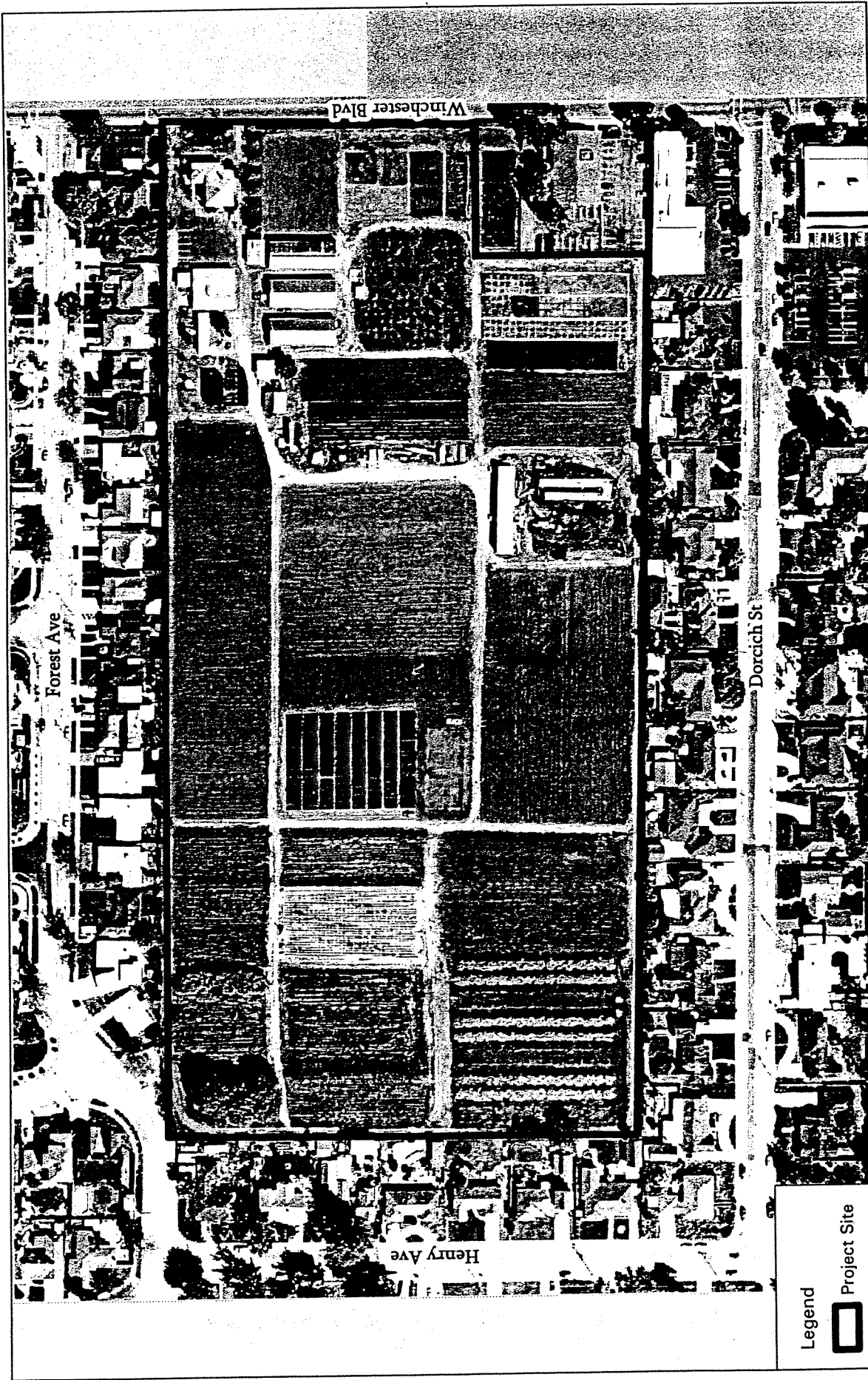
90 North Winchester Development Project

X 3T008.01 6/03



EDAW

EXHIBIT 1



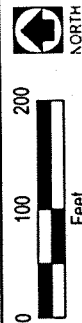
Source: City of Santa Clara, 2001

Project Vicinity

90 North Winchester Development Project

X 3T008.01 6/03

EXHIBIT 2



EDAW

RECEIVED**AUG 13 2003****GENERAL SERVICES
REAL ESTATE SERVICES DIVISION**

August 8, 2003

Lynne Rodrian, Senior Environmental Planner
Department of General Services, Real Estate Services Division
Environmental Services Section, 3rd Floor
707 Third Street, Suite 3-400, P.O. Box 989052
West Sacramento, CA 95798-9052

Re: EIR status for BAREC's project at 90 N. Winchester, San Jose

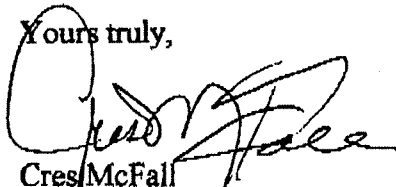
Dear Ms. Rodrian:

I have lived in San Jose and the surrounding area since 1954 and have seen the crush of development in the area around the intersection of Stevens Creek and Winchester. As you probably know, most of the area west of Bascom Avenue was orchards. As commercial and residential sprawl wiped out the agricultural plots, one after another, it seems very little thought was given to preserve breathing room and space for the human soul to refresh itself. Now the entire area is asphalt, concrete, cars, trucks and fenced yards. If you think for a while, you can recall that there are a few parks here and there, but an honest description of our once beautiful valley is now harsh, polluted, urban sprawl.

I was born into a "Republican" family, live among many, high-income Republicans, but I have been frustrated wanting to find a Republican candidate for office who is conscious of the need to preserve the beauty of our natural environment. This doesn't relate directly to the Winchester project, but it tells you that I care with my heart about our area. It isn't a political statement, but a desire of a man to resist the bully of insensitive encroachment.

Please do everything you can to help with this small but significant project.

Yours truly,



Cres McFall
1396 Bremerton Drive
Sunnyvale, CA 94087
(408) 616-8800

County of Santa Clara

Social Services Agency

333 West Julian Street
San Jose, California 95110-2335**RECEIVED****AUG 13 2003****GENERAL SERVICES
REAL ESTATE SERVICES DIVISION**

August 11, 2003

Lynne Rodrian
Department of General Services
Real Estate Services Division
Environmental Services Section
707 Third Street, 3rd Floor, Suite 3-400
P.O. Box 989052
West Sacramento, CA 95798-9052

Dear Ms. Rodrian:

This letter is to request to be included in the mailing list to receive notices regarding the Environmental Impact Report for 90 N. Winchester, Santa Clara, CA. I also ask that we receive copies of the EIR as they become available. My name and contact information is below.

Frank Motta
Project Manager, Governmental Relations and Planning
Social Services Agency of Santa Clara County
333 W. Julian Street, 5th Floor
San Jose, CA 95110Email: frank.motta@ssa.co.santa-clara.ca.us
Phone: (408) 491-6722
Fax: (408) 975-4525

Sincerely yours,

Frank Motta

RECEIVED**AUG 14 2003****GENERAL SERVICES
REAL ESTATE SERVICES DIVISION**

August 12, 2003

Environmental Services
707 Third Street
Sacramento, Ca. 95796

Dear Lynne,

I am writing to tell you of the community interest that I have seen at the Santa Clara city council meetings. Where there has been standing room only to SAVE BAREC PARK. I, as a teacher of Kindergarten teachers in this area have given my whole life to putting gardens and children together. With Alan Chadwick, we opened up a ten acre here in Saratoga where 6,000 children a year came to be part of the garden experience. The land has now been subdivided after 15 years of giving an organic garden experience to the community.

PLEASE, help us save BAREC Park, this historic land for the generations to come. No one has been allowed to tell their stories of our heritage that is wrapped up in this property.

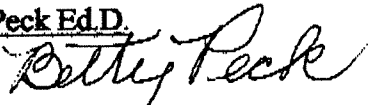
San Jose has a story also to tell about the work and research that went on there to save them a great deal of money in composting their city garbage. There are endless stories of the value of the research that has taken place there.

It is now being documented that the 150 year old prune tree was the original tree where the Valley's prunes were started.

Please hear our cry!!!

Thank you!

Betty Peck Ed.D.



14275 Saratoga Ave, Saratoga, Ca. 95070

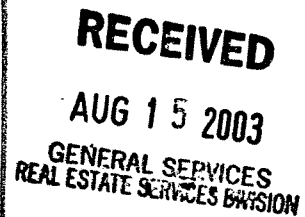
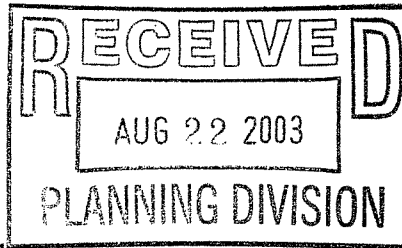
Web.. www.Kindergarten-Forum.com

BettyPeck@aol.com

Post-It® Fax Note 7671		Date 8/15/03	# of pages 3
To Amanda Oleszinski		From Lynne Rodrian	
Co./Dept. F DAW		Co. DGS	
Phone # 414 5800		Phone # 376 1609	
Fax # 414 5850		Fax #	

Master Gardeners of Santa Clara County

Post Office Box 5502, San Jose, California 95150
Telephone ~ 408-264-9654 * Facsimile ~ 408-264-3014



August 14, 2003

Lynne Rodrian, Senior Environmental Planner
Department of General Services, Real Estate Services Division
Environmental Services Section, Third Floor
707 Third Street, Suite 3-400
West Sacramento, CA 95798-9052

Dear Lynne,

Enclosed please find a research report along with relevant documentation regarding the former Women's Relief Corps and University of California property in Santa Clara known as BAREC.

This research includes interviews with former superintendents, researchers and others associated with the property along with years of newspaper articles, written historical narratives and personal observations. I hope my work will be of benefit to you in the EIR preparation for the 17.5 acre Santa Clara property. I worked on the site for a number of years and have first hand knowledge regarding the gardens, plants and other environmental landmarks on the property. Of particular interest are the aging fruit and nut trees on the property, some of which date back over 100 years.

The references have been separated between the "hospital" era and the UC occupation. Dr. A.E. Osborne's research dealing with blind and deaf children is well documented in Santa Clara County as is the agricultural research, patents and standards developed by the University: the cultural importance of the property seems undisputable.

I have also enclosed names and phone numbers of contacts of people with direct and personal information about the property on pages 4 and 5 of my written report. Their insight will be a valuable tool in the preparation of the EIR on this property.

Please do not hesitate to contact me with any questions you may have. I can be reached at 408-264-9654 or via email at samccray@aol.com.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Sharon McCray".

Sharon McCray

Enclosures

**Bay Area Research & Extension Center
90 – 125 Winchester Boulevard
Santa Clara**

Here is a brief history of the 17.5-acre parcel on Winchester Road in Santa Clara that was a home for widows, children and orphans of Union Veterans from the Civil War. Much of this information has been collected from San Jose Evening News newspaper articles, dating back to the 1940. Deeds and other relevant information have been gleaned from other reliable resources. According to phone books at the California Room of the San Jose Library, Doctor A.E. Osborne owned the original 18 acre property.

Research in the area of state hospitals, specifically Sonoma State Hospital, indicates that in 1886, "Property is acquired in Santa Clara and the new buildings are occupied by 20 patients. The facility is called California Home for the Care and Training of Feeble-minded Children. The 3 clinical services in this first institution are medical, nursing, and the school. Dr. A.E. Osborne is appointed first permanent Superintendent. Dr. Osborne instigates many activities with an emphasis on cadet drilling, music and physical activities. He introduces the custom of identical uniforms for staff and patients: cadets grey." Dr. Osborne's obituary (not included herewith) outlines the importance of his research in the areas of dealing with children with disabilities such as blindness and hearing loss.

Dr. Osborne stops being listed in the phone book as a physician in 1916 and it was confirmed by the state that they acquired the property from Dr. Osborne in approximately 1919. There are no records available to detail the terms of the properties disposition and it is assumed that the property transferred to the state via legislation however, it also continued to operate a medical facility until 1962.

Women' Relief Corps Home
125 Santa Clara-Los Gatos Road
Santa Clara
1928-1962

In 1866, Civil War veterans of the Union Army and Navy established The Grand Army of the Republic (GAR). Founded and headed by prominent military, membership peaked in 1890 with more than 400,000 members. The mission was to strengthen the bonds of comradeship, to preserve the memory of their fallen comrades (they secured the adoption of both Flag and Memorial Day) to give aid to soldiers' widows and orphans and to handicapped veterans, and most of all, to fight for pension increases and other benefits.

Auxiliary societies associated the GAR included the Sons of Veterans (1881), the Women's Relief Corp (1883), and the Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic (1886). The organization held its last encampment in 1949 and the last GAR member died in 1956.

To meet their mission, the Women's Relief Corps built and operated a hospital for widows and veterans on 5 acres in the Evergreen area of San Jose on Cadwallader Road. The corner stone for this home was set April 6, 1889 and the property dedicated December 28, 1889. The five-acre

In 1962, the final surviving patient, Eva Simpkins, was moved to a newer facility owned by the Holdermans at 340 Lakelake Drive, and on February 3, 1963, the San Jose News reported that the remaining 5 acres of the site would be transferred to the University of California. Miss Simpkins died March 1966. She was 18 when stricken with polio and admitted to the Cadwallader home in 1911. She was bedridden the remainder of her life. Her father was a civil war veteran.

A review of the records at the San Joaquin County Historical Museum indicates that there was a Los Gatos chapter of the WRC. Newspaper clippings from 1931-1932 are all that are available from this collection, along with some photos of different members from various California Chapters.

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Bay Area Research and Extension Center
90 North Winchester Road
Santa Clara
1920-2003

After the Agricultural Stations in Mountain View and Willow Glen were closed, the operation moved to the back 13 acres of the property and was known as the Deciduous Fruit Experiment Station. It is reported that they operated through a "gentlemen's agreement" and were carrying out their research on "borrowed land".

An undated history, unsigned, states that the Deciduous Fruit Field Station moved to 125 N. Santa Clara-Los Gatos Road in 1920, but did not purchase the land or build on it. It appears that the facility in Mountain View was leased for five years and it was closed in 1926. At the urging of influential farmers a temporary station was opened in 1927 on Settle Avenue in Willow Glen.

The report goes on to say that 13 acres were leased from the WRC in 1928 at the site on Santa Clara-Los Gatos Road. The WRC owned a total of 18 acres.

In 1950, UC was contemplating the closure of the research facility. The rich agricultural community that included 23 growers fought the closure.

A measure to transfer title of the property, to the University of California was before the Assembly Committee on April 22, 1951. It was noted that if UC wishes to discontinue use of the property for agricultural purposes, then title would automatically go to State Dept of Finance.

Alfred W. Amstutz graduated from Campbell High School and promptly went to work at the station where he remained for the next 40 years. During those days both Shasta and Lassen strawberries were developed at the property and others, including Fresno and Tioga followed with better flavor. Research continued with tomatoes, and smog control issues. Because farmers were being blamed for so much pollution because of burning the cuttings from their fruit trees, Amstutz worked with new methods of disposal including chipping and grinding up the plant material.

The demands of the agricultural community prevailed and kept the station open for several decades.

property housed "inmates" until October 10, 1920, when it burned to the ground. The inmates were housed in private residences until a suitable property could be found. It should be noted that there were only three such homes in the nation. It is reported that a facility in Santa Clara replaced the Evergreen home.

After the fire, the women were eventually moved to Dr. Osborne's facility in Santa Clara. It is believed, from oral accounts, that those structures were demolished in the mid-1960's. In 1928's, the existing building at 125 Santa Clara-Los Gatos Road (90 North Winchester Road) was completed. Designed by University of California Davis Architectural students and constructed of redwood from Sanborn Park in Saratoga, the building was occupied by University of California researches until 2002 when the facility closed and was returned to the State of California.

Until 1962, the original hospital cared for the remainder of the original Cadwallader "inmates". In 1947, there remained 43 "old ladies". On June 11, 1947, the State Assembly, by a poll of 54 to 20, voted to close the Women's Relief Corps Home. Supervisor Joseph M. McKinnon stopped a similar action in 1942 and Assemblyman Thompson of San Jose gave notice that he would ask for reconsideration of the measure. Somehow the facility was saved and continued as a state budget item, with \$39,500 included with California Governor Goodwin J. Knight's 1956-57 budgets.

In May 1954, the hospital was leased to Charles N. and Genevieve (formerly Mrs. Charette) Holderman and the name of the facility was changed to the Holderman Sanitarium. The Holderman's operated with a lease operating agreement with the State; the property belonged to the Veterans Dept. Governor Warren signed the bill, which permitted the lease in 1954. Mr. Holderman's father was the son of Col. Nelson M. Holderman, commandant of the California Veterans' Home in Yountville. As a condition of the lease agreement, 25 new patients could be added to the facility.

Note:

Because of declining in patient numbers (admissions had been closed since 1947), it was considered by the County that they take it over and use it for the care of the aged. Supervisor Joseph M. McKinnon stated that the buildings on the site were a bunch of shacks and that the county would probably not be interested in taking over the site for that reason.

In 1951 the home was operated by the Veterans Bureau of California and hosted 23 patients.

In 1958 the State Department of Veterans Affairs began construction of the existing building at 70 North Winchester (.543 acres): the VA currently occupies the building as an administrative office and service center.

At various times, Winchester Road is referred to as Santa Clara-Los Gatos Road and curbing near the site, reflects that name.

In 1959, the WRC, Nevada and California convened at the Hotel Saint Claire. The 150 attending members whose goal was to raise money for a museum in Springfield, Illinois.

In 1961 there remained two survivors at the "Holderman Facility" and the Governor's budget recommendation of \$10,600 to continue their care validates the commitment of the state to this facility and its patients.

As January 18, 1956 Planning Commission Report stated that UC took title to the property (10 acres) in 1937. There is also a Deed dated March 13, 1963, transferring 5.08 acres to UC, recorded Book 6003, Page 8, Inst. # 2393103. This deed also referenced .543 acres that were not a part of the transaction (Veterans building).

In 1975, a deed was recorded transferring .060 acres to the City of Santa Clara for road widening. Book 618, Page 34, Inst. #5102163

In 1983, Tom Kretchum, the superintendent of the facility noted that the focus of the research had shifted to the backyard gardener. The research focused on the needs of the homeowner's and their water conservation and reduction in pesticide usage.

The Bay Area Research and Extension Center closed on January 1, 2002. The promised \$2 million permanent augmentation to the Cooperative Extension that was part of the original deal, was never realized and UCCE received \$1 million for the transfer of the total 17.5 agricultural property. Left behind were 3 greenhouses, a shop, historical home and shop, potting shed, remaining experiments including oak trees, and outbuildings. The pump for the working water well was removed.

ADDITIONAL REFERENCES:

January 18, 1956 memo from the County of Santa Clara Planning Department to County of Santa Clara Planning Commission regarding Planning Department report on the request of the Campbell Union School District for approval of a school site on Saratoga Avenue, south of Pruneridge Avenue (Perlenda property). Item 4 on the reports references the UC Experimental Farm and Holderman's Sanitarium states that "accomplishment of the station include origination of all basic strawberry types presently being grown in the state; analysis of black line disease in walnut trees; extensive study of oak root fungus throughout the valley, and some 20 years work in studying ways to eradicate pear blight".

November 1965 California Agriculture Magazine lists "Current Major Projects at the Deciduous Fruit Field Station with Personnel and Departments".

1971 Narrative prepared by Alfred Amstutz, titled "History".

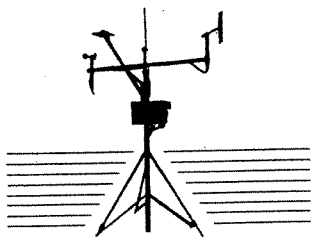
June 26, 1983 California Living Magazine (San Jose Mercury News Supplement) noting that strawberry production stopped during the war years because so many growers were moved to internment camps. The research at BAREC helped re-establish many Japanese farmers in Santa Clara and Monterey counties.

February 9, 1984 letter from Yvonne Jacobson to Alfred Amstutz acknowledging his help to the California History Center at DeAnza College and the publication of her book entitled Passing Farms: Enduring Values.

Dr. Robert Raabe, Professor Emeritus from UC Berkeley has completed numerous research projects on the property since the mid 1950's. Dr. Raabe can be reached at 510-642-3950.

University of California Cooperative Extension Home Horticultural Advisor, Nancy Garrison, has information about the existing fruit trees on the property and can provide useful information regarding their species, health and possible age. Ms. Garrison can be reached at 408-298-5828.

JULY 2003



CIMIS

Quality control flags assist

The California Irrigation Management Information System (CIMIS) collects weather data from all over California using pyranometers, anemometers, wind vanes, rain gauges, and temperature and relative humidity sensors. Some of these measured weather parameters are used to estimate reference evapotranspiration (ET_o). ET_o and the weather parameters are used for planning, design, and management of irrigation systems and many other applications statewide. Therefore, it is essential that the data be as accurate as possible.

CIMIS has developed a stringent quality control (QC) criterion to help its users identify potential data quality problems. Problems with CIMIS data quality can be due to sensor malfunction, sensor deterioration, unexpected obstruction of sensors, abnormal weather, and communication problems between the datalogger and the central computer. Missing and questionable data are flagged by the CIMIS QC.

Visit the CIMIS home page at
<http://www.cimis.water.ca.gov>

Although flagging is automatic, it is regularly monitored by the CIMIS staff. If data is missing because of sensor malfunction or communication problem, corrective measures are taken as soon as it is practical. Such measures include replacing problematic sensors and repopulating the data by downloading from the datalogger, when possible.

However, there are circumstances where the weather data is available but of questionable quality. CIMIS utilizes statistical and scientific tools to identify such data. Once identified, the data is flagged and stored in the CIMIS database. Users make their own decisions regarding whether to use the flagged data. It should be noted that flagging data does not necessarily imply erroneous data as it can very well be

*The station at The
 BAREC site closed
 in 2002.*

*Santa Clara County Water
 Dist - Mr. Hossein Ashktorab
 408-265-2607 X 2291 to
 learn more about the
 importance of the CIMIS station
 and research.*

However, determining whether the data is flagged due to sensor problem or extreme weather phenomenon is not an easy task. The following simple steps can help users make such decisions:

- Check whether the data for related sensors at the same station are also flagged. For example, an increase in solar radiation at the surface usually increases air temperature. Therefore, if solar radiation is flagged as "extremely out of range," it is likely that air temperature has either been flagged or has significantly increased for that time period.
- Compare the flagged data from the station with nearby stations that have similar microclimates. Although some weather parameters can vary within short distances depending on weather, others remain similar over large areas.
- Contact CIMIS staff.

For more CIMIS information...

CIMIS information is published quarterly in the CATI Update newsletter. Articles are provided by the California Department of Water Resources, CIMIS program staff.

For more information about CIMIS or its programs, contact any of the following representatives at these offices:

Northern District
 Jamie Dubay
 (530) 529-7367
dubay@water.ca.gov

Central District
 Mark L. Anderson
 (916) 227-7603
marcla@water.ca.gov

San Joaquin District
 Steve Ewert
 (559) 230-3334
sewert@water.ca.gov

Southern District
 Sergio Fierro
 (818) 543-4652
sergiof@water.ca.gov

If you are unable to reach a CIMIS representative near you, call the CIMIS Helpline at 1-800-922-4647.

Weekly ET_o Comparisons for Fresno

Fresno: 03/01/03 - 05/31/03

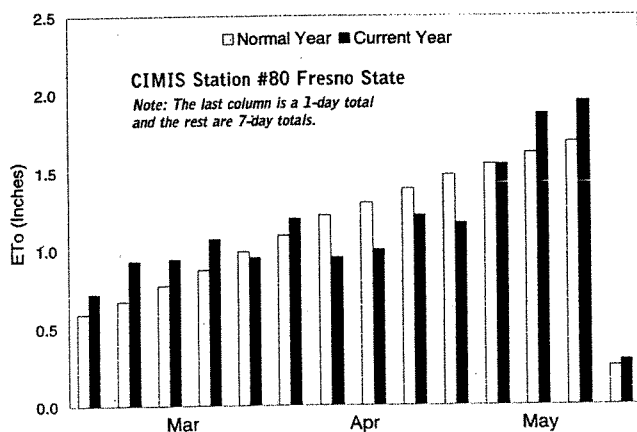


Chart shows ET_o variation from normal over last three months.

Former Superintendent of the Property, Joanne Watkins, can be reached at 949-653-1816 and has valuable information about the property, wells, location of the sidewalk and other important historical facts pertaining to the property.

Tom Ketchum, former superintendent is also still living in the Bay Area and can be contacted for specific details during his tenure on the property.

Mrs. Mary Amstutz is the widow of Alfred Amstutz and lives in Morgan Hill. Their son, Bud has a collection of old photographs and newspaper articles of the property. His telephone number is 408-847-0904.

ENVIRONMENTAL NOTES: See Plot Map

On the south side of the property, at the end of the driveway between the Veterans Building and the BAREC site, there are remnants of sidewalk that once lead to the hospital site.

There are two water wells on the property, one near the chemical shed and one in the southwest quarter of the property. Both wells produced potable water.

There was an abandoned underground diesel storage tank on the property.

There are a minimum of three unique fruit trees on the property. In the NW corner a large pistachio tree, behind the chemical shed a large avocado tree and within 50 feet to the north, a plum tree in serious decline. It is estimated that the plum tree is over 120 years old, while the avocado and pistachio were planted in the last 75 years or so.

The trees along the driveway were planted by Saratoga Horticultural Research Foundation.

A site map dated December 1964 has been reduced and is enclosed for your reference.

WRC

Grand Army of the Republic (GAR), organization established by Civil War veterans of the Union army and navy. Principal figures in the founding of the GAR were John A. LOGAN and Richard J. Oglesby. The first post was formed (April 6, 1866) at Decatur, Ill., and at the first national encampment, held at Indianapolis, Ind., on Nov. 20, 1866, 10 states and the District of Columbia were represented. Gen. Stephen A. Hurlbut, the first commander in chief, was succeeded by Logan, who was followed in office by Gen. Ambrose E. Burnside. They were the most prominent military men to head the GAR. Membership increased rapidly in the 1880s, so that by 1890, when the GAR reached its peak, more than 400,000 members were reported. The members sought to strengthen the bonds of comradeship, to preserve the memory of their fallen comrades (they secured the general adoption of MEMORIAL DAY to achieve this purpose), to give aid to soldiers' widows and orphans and to handicapped veterans, and, most of all, to fight for pension increases and other benefits. Although the organization was nonpolitical, GAR members were overwhelmingly Republican and formed a reliable bloc of that party's strength in the years up to 1900. Soldier preference in Federal appointments became the rule, and pension legislation was usually enacted by the Republicans with their support in mind. The *National Tribune*, founded (1877) by George E. Lemon, a powerful pensions attorney of Washington, D.C., kept GAR members posted on pension matters. The organization scored a great victory in 1879 with the passage of the Arrears of Pension Act, which led many more veterans to apply for pensions. Theoretically, only those who suffered disabilities in service were entitled to pensions, but it became the practice for lenient Congressmen to introduce private pension bills. These were almost always granted until Grover Cleveland, the first President to examine the bills critically, found many of them to be fraudulent. The fact that Cleveland was a Democrat further confirmed GAR members in their staunch Republicanism. Auxiliary societies associated with the GAR were the Sons of Veterans (1881), the Women's Relief Corps (1883), and the Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic (1886). A separate veterans organization, the United Confederate Veterans, was organized in 1889, but its membership (less than 50,000 at its peak) never approached that of the GAR. With the coming of the 20th cent. the GAR declined rapidly in numbers and influence. The 83d and last encampment was also held at Indianapolis, on Aug. 28-31, 1949, with 6 of the 16 surviving members in attendance. The last member of the GAR died in 1956. See M. R. Dearing, *Veterans in Politics: The Story of the G.A.R.* (1952).

Significant Dates in the History of Sonoma State Hospital in Eldridge, California

1882

Preliminary study regarding the need for an institution conducted by Mrs. F.H. Bentley of Berkeley, California and Mrs. Henry Judah of San Francisco. Both of these women were parents of retarded children. Co-laborer in the study is Professor Warring Wilkinson, principal of the State Institution for the Deaf, Dumb, and Blind.

1883

On August 7 the California Association for the Care and Training of Feeble-minded Children is formed.

1884

On May 22 the first institution for the retarded in California is opened in Vallejo by the Association.

1885

Legislation is enacted enabling the State of California to assume responsibility for the retarded, and the Association's assets are turned over to the State.

1886

Property is acquired in Santa Clara and the new buildings are occupied by 20 patients. The facility is called California Home for the Care and Training of Feeble-minded Children. The 3 clinical services in this first institution are medical, nursing, and the school. Dr. A.E. Osborne is appointed first permanent Superintendent. Dr. Osborne instigates many activities with an emphasis on cadet drilling, music, and physical activities. He introduces the custom of identical uniforms for staff and patients: cadet grey.

1890

On June 16 the State purchases the present property of approximately 1,600 acres for \$51,000. Contracts for the new building are let immediately and the first cornerstone is laid on August 19.

One of the members of the commission which negotiated purchase of the new site is Captain Oliver Eldridge for whom the present post office is named.

1891

148 patients are moved from Santa Clara to the new quarters in Sonoma County on November 24.

1901

Dr. W.M. Lawlor replaces Dr. Osborne as Superintendent.

1903

Dr. William Dawson replaces Dr. Lawlor as Superintendent.

1906

The hospital is damaged in the earthquake.

43 Old Ladies Face Eviction By the State

Special to The Chronicle

SAN JOSE, June 4—Forty men in Sacramento today were pondering a decision on which rests the fate of 43 old ladies, residents of the Women's Relief Corps Home near Santa Clara.

A bill to abolish the home by withdrawing State aid of \$1103 per inmate per year has passed the Assembly and now is before the 40-member Senate. Opponents argue the home—established in 1910 for widows, daughters and sisters of Civil war veterans—is no longer needed.

The 43 old ladies feel differently. "I'd rather die than leave," said Miss Eva Simpkins, the longest resident. She has called the place home since the year it opened. She became bed-ridden in 1910.

More voluble was Mrs. Nette Rowe, 75, who has lived at the home for 15 years:

"You know there aren't many places for old people to go and be really happy. We all had homes and families of our own once, but life has a way of taking those things away from people, so we came here. They just can't take it from us now."

In the event the Senate does, officials said 14 of the 43 would be sent to county hospitals in the districts from which they came; six would be taken to Agnew State Hospital—not because they are true mental cases but to get necessary care—and the remainder would be turned out with a pension of \$100 a month to shift for themselves.

Relief Home Closing Voted By Assembly

The State Assembly at Sacramento, by a poll of 54 to 20, yesterday voted to close the Santa Clara county Women's Relief Corps Home.

Assemblyman Thompson of San Jose gave notice he would ask for reconsideration of the measure. It would disperse 43 widows and daughters of Civil war veterans now residing in the home and give them \$100 a month for subsistence elsewhere.

The Assembly action immediately stirred protests at San Jose.

Supervisor Joseph M. McKinnon, who five years ago led a successful fight in the Legislature to prevent similar action, said:

"It would be a crime to close the home. It is well operated and well managed and the old ladies there are happy. It's the only home most of them have known for many years.

"The Assembly proposes to give the old ladies \$100 a month to fend for themselves. It would cost them \$150 to \$200 to live elsewhere."

Women's Relief Corps

THU JAN 13 1955

WRC Home Item Cut By \$3,500

SACRAMENTO—An expected drop in population of from 15 to 14 at the Women's Relief Corps Home on Santa Clara-Los Gatos road is reflected in a budget decrease of \$3,500 for the 1955-56 fiscal year. The state budget includes a \$46,000 item for the home as compared to \$49,500 for the 1954-55 period.

Women Relief
Corps

1956

Relief Home Fund Down Next Year

Gov. Goodwin J. Knight today fought \$39,500 to maintain 12 elderly women in the Women's Relief Corps Home on Winchester road during fiscal 1956-57.

The home, established for the care of widows, dependent, destitute and unmarried daughters of Civil War veterans, has been leased out as a private nursing home since May 1, 1954. The state has contracted since then for the care of its portion of the home's inmates.

The \$39,500 asked for the coming fiscal year represents a drop of 9.7 per cent from the \$43,741 asked during fiscal 1955-56. The average inmate population has dropped from 13 to 12 in that period.

A breakdown of the \$39,500 indicates \$36,000 is for general care, \$1,000 is for hospital and medical care, and \$2,500 is for maintenance of the home itself.

Women Relief Corps

MON Feb 1956

BUDGET ITEMS OUTLINED

Included in Gov. Knight's operational budget are funds for Agnews State Hospital, the Women's Relief Corps Home and Lick Observatory. Stories are on page 11.

Women Relief Corps

Women's Home Funds Tabbed

A \$39,500 item to finance care of a dozen elderly patients in

the Women's Relief Corps Home on Winchester road is included in Gov. Goodwin J. Knight's 1956-57 fiscal budget.

The home was set up for widows and dependent, destitute and unmarried daughters of Civil War Veterans.

The state has contracted since May 1, 1954, to care for part of the home's patients.

The \$39,500 includes \$2,500 for home maintenance, \$1,000 for hospital and medical care and the rest for general care.

Gov. Knight's budget request is \$4,241 smaller than 1955-56 figure because of a one-person drop in the home's population.

Holderman San.
MON FEB 3 1958 (WRC)

Women's Home Funds Lower

News Sacramento Bureau

SACRAMENTO — A support appropriation of \$23,000 is included Gov. Goodwin J. Knight's 1958-59 state budget proposal for the Women's Relief Corps Home (Holderman Sanitarium) on Santa Clara-Los Gatos road.

This compares with \$24,125 for the current fiscal year. The budget notes that only six women remained last Nov. 30 under state care at the WRC home, established for widows and destitute unmarried daughters of Union Civil War veterans.

Care is administered to the six women by the private lessees of the WRC Home property, under contract. The property brings \$12,000 a year in rental revenue.

Women's Relief Corps Home

SUN JUL 27 1958

Relief Corps Home

Women's Relief Corps home, one of three in the nation, was dedicated and opened at Evergreen on Dec. 28, 1889.

Holderman San.
WED APR 30 1958 (WRC)

SANITARIUM NOT AFFECTED BY BUILDING

Operation of a private sanitarium in Santa Clara will not be disrupted by construction of the State Department of Veterans Affairs office building, it was reported today.

Mrs. Genevieve Holderman, operator of the Holderman Sanitarium at 70 Santa Clara-Los Gatos Rd., said the office building will be constructed on the front portion of the state-owned property.

Mrs. Holderman said she leases the sanitarium from the state, and that the new office building will not interfere with its continued op-

Women Relief Corps

SUN APR 5 1953

Relief Corps Home Lease Up To Warren

Mercury-News Capitol Bureau

SACRAMENTO—Lease of the Women's Relief Corps home in Santa Clara as a private nursing institution is up to Gov. Earl Warren now.

The Assembly Friday passed unanimously and sent to the Governor a bill by Sen. Ben Hulse (R-El Centro) permitting the State Department of Veterans Affairs to lease the home. San Jose Assemblyman Bruce F. Allen handled the measure in the lower house.

Allen told the Assembly the state can expect to save up to \$20,000 a year on care of the 21 patients now housed there. The present superintendent, Mrs. Genevieve Charette, is seeking to lease the structure and add about 25 private patients.

State officials would contract with Mrs. Charette for care of the 21 state charges. The home is maintained for medical and custodial care of indigent widows and daughters of Union veterans of the Civil War and for nurses who served in that war. Admissions to the home have been closed since 1947.

Average age of patients in the home is about 83 years. Original plans called for eventual closing of the Santa Clara institution and transfer of the remaining patients to the California Veterans Home at Yountville.

A lease of the home will permit the remaining aged women to live out their days in Santa Clara.

The Assembly Friday also:

1. Passed and sent to the Senate a bill by Allen requiring parents of children receiving aid-to-needy-children payments to register for work with the State Department of Employment, or if unemployable, to seek job training from the State Bureau of Vocational Rehabilitation.

2. Adopted and sent to the Senate a joint resolution authored by Assemblyman Glenn E. Coolidge (R-Santa Cruz) memorializing Congress to investigate what Coolidge calls a rash of latter-day gold

The Assembly Friday also:

1. Passed and sent to the Senate a bill by Allen requiring parents of children receiving aid-to-needy-children payments to register for work with the State Department of Employment, or if unemployable, to seek job training from the State Bureau of Vocational Rehabilitation.

2. Adopted and sent to the Senate a joint resolution authored by Assemblyman Glenn E. Coolidge (R-Santa Cruz) memorializing Congress to investigate what Coolidge calls a rash of latter-day gold smuggling.

Coolidge contends the fixed price of gold at \$35 an ounce in the United States, combined with the Treasury's willingness to sell to all comers, has stimulated a thriving black market in gold in Europe where the price has climbed as high as \$77 an ounce.

The anti-smuggling resolution, requested by the Western Mining Council Inc. of Santa Cruz, will probably be handled in the Senate by Sen. Randolph Collier (R-Yreka).

The Senate, meanwhile, has passed and sent to the Assembly a bill by Sen. John F. Thompson (R-Evergreen) permitting college fraternities, sororities and other eating clubs to serve milk from pitchers rather than from individual containers as now required by law.

Women Relief Corps

WEL APR 22 1953

APRIL 22

Warren Signs Bill Permitting Lease Of Relief Home

Gov. Warren has signed a bill which permits the state to lease the facilities of the Women's Relief Corps' Home in Santa Clara.

The state has been operating the home for 22 dependents of Civil War veterans, but estimates that it could save \$20,000 a year by leasing the property.

The 22 dependents will be cared for under the lease, but additional private patients will be taken care of at the home as well.

Women's Relief Corps

APRIL 19 1958

AWAITS NEW ROOMMATES—Mrs. Ira B. (Grandma) Michels, 94, oldest resident of Women's Relief Corps Home on Santa Clara-Los Gatos Road, may have company in near future. Bill permitting Department of Veterans Affairs to lease home for private care of 25 more patients is now in hands of Gov. Warren. Mrs. Genevieve Charette, supervisor, explained home has been closed to patients since 1947 and has only 21 patients with room for many more. Mrs. Michels, widow of Civil War veteran, is one of widows, daughters of Union veterans, and nurses who are eligible for care. Under new plan, Mrs. Charette says, State can save up to \$20,000 yearly in caring for home's 21 patients.

Women's Relief Corps

APRIL 16 1954

Women's Relief Home

The Woman's Relief Corps Home on Winchester Road has been leased to Mr. and Mrs. Charles N. Holderman by the State of California for a five-year period, as of next Monday when it will become a private nursing home.

However, the home, which has been operated by the State Department of Veterans Affairs for the care of widows and destitute unmarried daughters and sisters of Civil War veterans, will continue to care for present patients. 15 daughters and two widows of members of the Grand Army of the Republic under a contractual arrangement with the State.

Some 25 private patients will be accommodated in renovated

and additional facilities provided by Mr. and Mrs. Holderman. Mrs. Holderman, the former Miss Genevieve Charette, has been supervisor of the home for the past eight years. Her husband is the son of the late Col. Nelson M. Holderman, commandant of the California Veterans' Home at Yountville whose duties also included operation of the Women's Relief Corps Home here.

TABU

The House of Good Spirits

Blannons

Women's Relief Corps

TUE MAR 24 1953

3 Tuesday, March 24, 1953 SAN JOSE EVENING NEWS

Women's Relief Home Lease Bill Approved

News Capitol Bureau
SACRAMENTO — Sen. Jack Thompson (R.-Evergreen) has abstained from voting on a bill to permit the Santa Clara Women's Relief Corps home to be leased because he said he couldn't find out how his constituents felt about the plan.

However, the Senate voted Friday to approve the lease of the building 30-3.

The home is operated at present by the State Department of Veterans Affairs for the care of widows, destitute unmarried daughters and sisters of Civil War veterans and for nurses who served in that war.

Since 1947 no more residents have been taken into the home and there are now only 21 persons living there. Mrs. Genevieve Charette, present superintendent of the home, has offered to lease the property and will add facilities for 25 private patients.

Actual negotiations for the lease of the property, however, have not yet begun. Originally state authorities had planned to close the property and transfer the remaining patients to the California State Veterans Home in Yountville.

The property then would have been turned over to the University of California, the actual owners of the land on which the home is located.

Women Relief Corps

TUE MAR 31 1953

LEGISLATURE

Relief Corps Home Lease Okay Near

Mercury Capitol Bureau

SACRAMENTO—The Assembly Military Affairs Committee Monday night endorsed a Senate-passed bill authorizing lease of Women's Relief Corps Home in Santa Clara as a private nursing home.

The bill, authored by Sen. Ben Hulse (R.-El Centro), will go to the Assembly floor for action shortly.

The Women's Relief Corps Home is operated by the State Department of Veterans Affairs, providing medical and custodial care for destitute widows and daughters of Union veterans of Civil War and nurses who served in that war.

Admissions to the home have been closed since 1947.

Fred Links, deputy state director of finance, told the Assembly committee that approximately 20 patients are now housed in the WRC Home. Their average age is 83. Links said that it costs the state more than \$3000 a year to care for each of these patients; 18 civilian workers are employed full time.

Links said the present superintendent of the home, Mrs. Genevieve Charette, has offered to lease the home and operate it as a private nursing institution.

The state would pay Mrs. Charette for the care of the 20 state wards; the matter of the amount of the lease is yet to be determined.

A spokesman for the State Department of Finance said earlier that Mrs. Charette plans to add about 25 private patients to the 20 state charges.

Women's Relief Corps

MON JAN 25 1965

By HARRY FARRELL

News Sacramento Bureau

SACRAMENTO—Once again, the only private citizen of California with an entire section of the state budget devoted to her is Miss Eva Simpkins, a patient at Holderman Sanitarium in Santa Clara.

She has enjoyed this distinction for several years now.

Miss Simpkins is not mentioned by name in the budget, but nevertheless she constitutes an entire state agency, with an appropriation of \$3,900 for 1965-66.

The official name of the agency is the Women's Relief Corps home, which doesn't even exist anymore—except for Miss Simpkins.

It formerly was an institution on Winchester Road in Santa Clara for custodial, medical, and nursing care for widows and dependent unmarried daughters of Union veterans of the Civil War. Before it was in Santa Clara, it was in Evergreen.

Miss Simpkins, whose father fought in the Union forces, entered the home at Evergreen in 1911 with a paralytic condition now believed to have been polio.

She has been helpless ever since.

Institution In Name Only

As the number of patients in the Women's Relief Corps home gradually declined, the state reached a decision some years ago to abandon the institution, except in name.

It was leased to the Holderman management with the state paying the bill for the dwindling number of WRC patients.

Finally, Miss Simpkins outlived all the rest.

The old Winchester road quarters were shut down several years ago, and Holderman's moved to a modern building at 340 Northlake Dr., taking Miss Simpkins along.

She died 1966 March
The \$3,900 state budget item pays for her care.

A girl of 18 when she was stricken in 1911, she now is 71. She is bedridden, but enjoys television and has lots of visitors.

Women's Relief Corps

MON JAN 25 1965

By HARRY FARR

News Sacramento Bureau

SACRAMENTO—Once again, the only private citizen of California with an entire section of the state budget devoted to her is Miss Eva Simpkins, a patient at Holderman Sanitarium in Santa Clara.

She has enjoyed this distinction for several years now.

Miss Simpkins is not mentioned by name in the budget, but nevertheless she constitutes an entire state agency, with an appropriation of \$3,900 for 1965-66.

The official name of the agency is the Women's Relief Corps home, which doesn't even exist anymore—except for Miss Simpkins.

It formerly was an institution on Winchester Road in Santa Clara for custodial, medical, and nursing care for widows and dependent unmarried daughters of Union veterans of the Civil War. Before it was in Santa Clara, it was in Evergreen.

Miss Simpkins, whose father fought in the Union forces, entered the home at Evergreen in 1911 with a paralytic condition now believed to have been polio.

She has been helpless ever since.

Institution In Name Only

As the number of patients in the Women's Relief Corps home gradually declined, the state reached a decision some years ago to abandon the institution, except in name.

It was leased to the Holderman management with the state paying the bill for the dwindling number of WRC patients.

Finally, Miss Simpkins outlived all the rest.

The old Winchester road quarters were shut down several years ago, and Holderman's moved to a modern building at 340 Northlake Dr., taking Miss Simpkins along.

The \$3,900 state budget item pays for her care.

A girl of 18 when she was stricken in 1911, she now is 71. She is bedridden, but enjoys television and has lots of visitors.

Women's Relief
Corps
TUE FEB 6 1962

CIVIL WAR PROVISION

Nursing Home Patient Has State Budget Page

Eva Simpkins, a nursing home patient here, has a whole page to herself in the 1,248-page state budget unveiled by Gov. Edmund G. Brown today in Sacramento.

She isn't mentioned by name, though.

Miss Simpkins, 69, is the last remaining state patient in what was once an important state institution — the Women's Relief Corps home on Santa Clara-Los Gatos road. The purpose was to care for women survivors of Union veterans of the Civil War.

Since 1954, the home has been leased as an institution for private patients and is now known as Holderman Sanitarium.

But Miss Simpkins is still there, and the state will pay \$6,800 for her care during the coming year, the budget says.

New admissions of state patients to the "W.R.C. Home" were halted in 1947, and in each succeeding state budget, the specified "patient population" has fallen off.

Last year it was two. This year, only Miss Simpkins is left.

Stricken with polio in her youth, she has been a patient since 1911. She is now 69.

Spokesman for the home said today she has no relatives, but enjoys frequent visitors from the Westminster Presbyterian Church, which also has provided her with a television set.

She is bed-ridden, but feeds herself, combs her own hair, and reads the papers.

For the privilege of operating the sanitarium as a nursing home for private patients, the Holderman management pays the state \$12,000 a year.

Women's Relief
Corps
TUE FEB 5 1963

Relief Home Due New Role

Property of the old Women's Relief Corps home on Winchester road south of Stevens Creek boulevard in Santa Clara will be transferred to the University of California for agricultural research, according to the proposed state budget.

The home, which had been operated under a private lease as Holderman Sanitarium in recent years, closed last August, when the Holderman operation moved to a new building.

One state patient remains in the Holderman Sanitarium, and the state will pay \$3,900 for her care during the next fiscal year.

The WRC Home was operated for widows and dependent female survivors of Union veterans of the Civil War.

* * *

Holderman
Closed Aug 1962
Leased to UC Feb 1963

\$20,500 Recommended For Women's Home

News Sacramento Bureau

SACRAMENTO—The Women's Relief Corps Home (Holderman Sanitarium) on Santa Clara-Los Gatos road, is recommended for a \$20,500 budget for 1959-60, in Gov. Edmund G. Brown's state budget proposal.

The figure is identical to the home's budget for the present fiscal year. The home provides care for widows and unmarried daughters of Union Civil War veterans. Only five such patients under state jurisdiction remain there.

Since 1954, the home has been leased to private operators, who use the budgeted state funds to care for these patients. In turn they pay a \$12,000 annual rental for the privilege of conducting a nursing home business for private cases.

*Holderman
Sanitarium*

WED JAN 28 1959

*Women's Relief
Corps.*

WED JAN 25 1961

Women Relief Corp.

Women's Relief Corps

Mon. May 4, 1959

State Women's Home Leased To Pvt. Group

Private operators yesterday leased the Woman's Relief Corps Home, but patients now registered will continue to receive care.

The lease to Mr. and Mrs. Charles N. Holderman becomes effective Monday and extends for five years. The home, on Winchester Road, has been operated by the State Department of Veterans Affairs.

About 25 private patients will be cared for in renovated facilities planned by the Holdermans. They will continue to accommodate 15 daughters and two widows of Civil War veterans. The home has been operated for the care of widows and destitute unmarried daughters and sisters of Civil War veterans.

Mrs. Holderman, the former Genevieve Charette, has supervised the home the last eight years. Her husband is the son of the late commandant of the California Veterans' Home at Yountville, Col. Nelson M. Holderman.

Women's Confab Starts

The 75th annual convention of the Woman's Relief Corps, department of California and Nevada, will convene at the Hotel Sainte Claire today through Wednesday.

Some 150 members of the women's patriotic organization were expected to attend the 9:30 a.m. opening session today.

A project to earn money for the construction of a museum in Springfield, Ill., in honor of the Grand Army of the Republic, was to be one of the chief items of business according to WRC President Cornelia Pendroy.

Another highpoint to the convention today is a 6:30 p.m. Grand Army of the Republic Memorial Banquet in the Empire Room of the Sainte Claire. An open house for national officers is scheduled after the banquet.

2 S.C. Women Have Budget Page To Selves

News Sacramento Bureau

SACRAMENTO — Two elderly women in Santa Clara have a page all to themselves in Gov. Edmund G. Brown's new state budget, though the bulky document does not tell their names.

They are the last surviving state-supported patients at the Women's Relief Corps home, now better known as Holderman Sanitarium, on Santa Clara-Los Gatos road.

The home is state-owned, and its public purpose is to care for the survivors of Union veterans of the Civil War. Admissions were closed in 1947, however.

The 1961-62 budget for the Women's Relief Corps home is recommended by the governor at \$10,600, the same as this year's figure.

Most of this amount will go to help private management of the sanitarium, to pay for the two women's care.

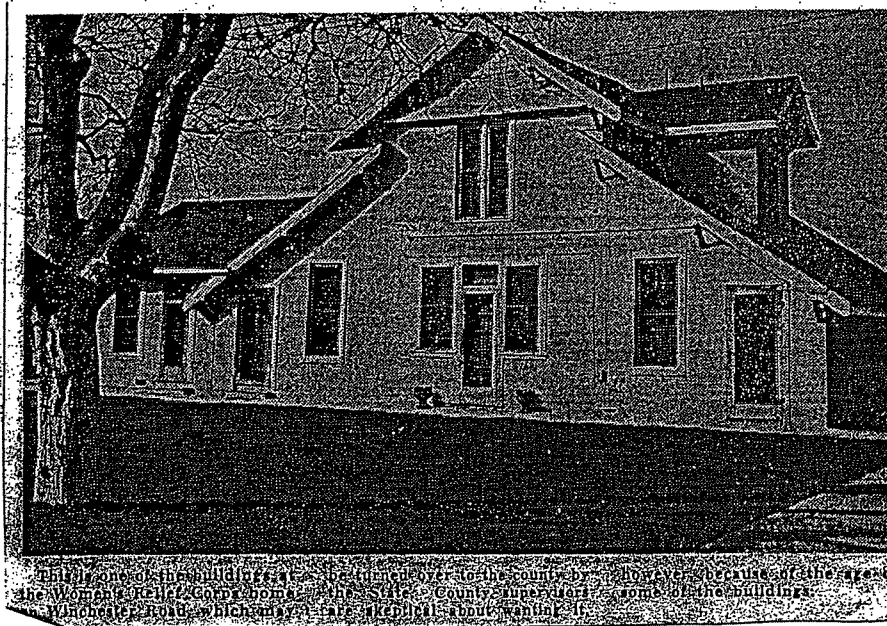
SAN JOSE NEWS

Leased Wires from The Associated Press, United Press and International News Service, Wirephoto

SAN JOSE, CALIFORNIA, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1950

21

State May Turn Over WRC Home To S.C. County; Supervisors Dubious



This is one of the buildings that is being turned over to the county by the State. County supervisors are dubious about wanting it.

Might Use Home For Indigents

Possibility of the State turning over to the county the Women's Relief Corps Home on Winchester Road was being investigated today by Dr. W. Elwyn Turner, county health director, with the idea of using it as a home for aged county indigents.

Dr. Turner was directed by the board of supervisors yesterday afternoon to study the possibility. After he had informed the board that the State Department of Veterans Affairs had broached the subject to him, the institution is operated by the Veterans Bureau for widows and daughters of World War veterans.

SOME SKEPTICISM
However, some supervisors were not too sure the home should be acquired by the county. This attitude was summed up by Supervisor Joseph M. McKinnon, who observed:

"Sometimes you can't even afford to take something for nothing," meaning that it might turn out to be a white elephant.

Dr. Turner thought the county might save money by using it for aged women indigents "instead of placing them in private rest homes at monthly costs as high as \$350."

McKinnon doubted "that Old Age Security cases could be institutionalized, except hospital cases."

COMPLETE HOSPITAL

According to Dr. Turner, the home is "a complete hospital with accommodations for 60 patients. Presently it has 26 inmates who are being cared for at a cost of \$260 each per month. Most of the present patients are past 80 years old."

McKinnon thought the home was more like "a bunch of shack." He said the State had been trying to get rid of it for many years. He thought the county would be asking for trouble if it assumed the expense of operating the home.

Dr. Turner said that if the home were acquired by the county, some arrangement would be made to continue caring for the present inmates.

UC

University of California
Deciduous Fruit Field Station
125 North Winchester Boulevard
San Jose, California

HISTORY

Prepared By Alfred Amstutz, 19

The Deciduous Fruit Field Station was established in Santa Clara Valley in 1920 for the purpose of investigating problems pertaining to the growth and care of deciduous fruits. The station was planned to serve the interests of growers in the coastal counties, as well as those in regions of similar climate conditions.

The University of California did not purchase land or build at this time. A small plot of land was leased for five years (approximately three acres) near the city of Mountain View on which there were buildings suitable to conversion for office and laboratory space. Dr. W. L. Howard in the Department of Pomology was placed in charge and the Station continued until 1925, at which time it was closed. During that time the Station was staffed by: Dr. W. L. Howard, Pomologist; Prof. A. H. Hendrickson, Pomologist; Prof. F. J. Veihmeyer, Irrigation Engineer; Dr. E. A. Rudolph, Plant Pathologist and Prof. E. O. Essig, Entomologist.

Some of the more pressing problems which were worked out at this time included Brown Apricot Scale Control, Control of Brown Rot of Apricots, Irrigation and pruning methods and considerable work on Oak Root Fungus. The Station was closed after the 5-year lease expired.

Late in 1925 the University of California reopened the Field Station with temporary housing on Sattle Avenue in San Jose. Dr. E. A. Rudolph was placed in charge. Dr. Rudolph was a Plant Pathologist and the Station was administered by that department and the Dean's office.

Thirteen acres were leased from the Women's Relief Corps Home (wives and daughters of Civil War veterans), a State institution, located on Winchester Road in San Jose. The Women's Relief Corps Home property consisted of a total of eighteen acres. Buildings were completed late in 1928 and the Station moved to its new location where it is still operating.

The Station was again staffed with a number of academic research workers from the Departments of Plant Pathology, Entomology, Irrigation and Biological Control, also some technical help and graduate students were stationed here. Later during the thirties the staff was gradually withdrawn and when World War II broke out all men were brought into Berkeley and Davis to fill the teaching needs, leaving only Dr. E. A. Rudolph. Some of the staff at the Station during this time were: Dr. E. A. Rudolph, Plant Pathology; Dr. Harold E. Thomas, Plant Pathology; Prof. Harn, Plant Pathology; Dr. L. M. Smith, Entomology; Dr. Homer Lowe, Entomology; Mr. C. H. Lovell, Entomology; Dr. Stanley Flanders, Biological Control; Mr. Vernon Givens, Irrigation; and Michael Shapovalov, U. S. B. A.

In 1951 a group of growers and legislators had the leased property deeded to the University through legislation. At this time the administration of the Station was transferred to the

Department of Field Station Administration at Davis under the direction of Professor Ben A. Madsen.

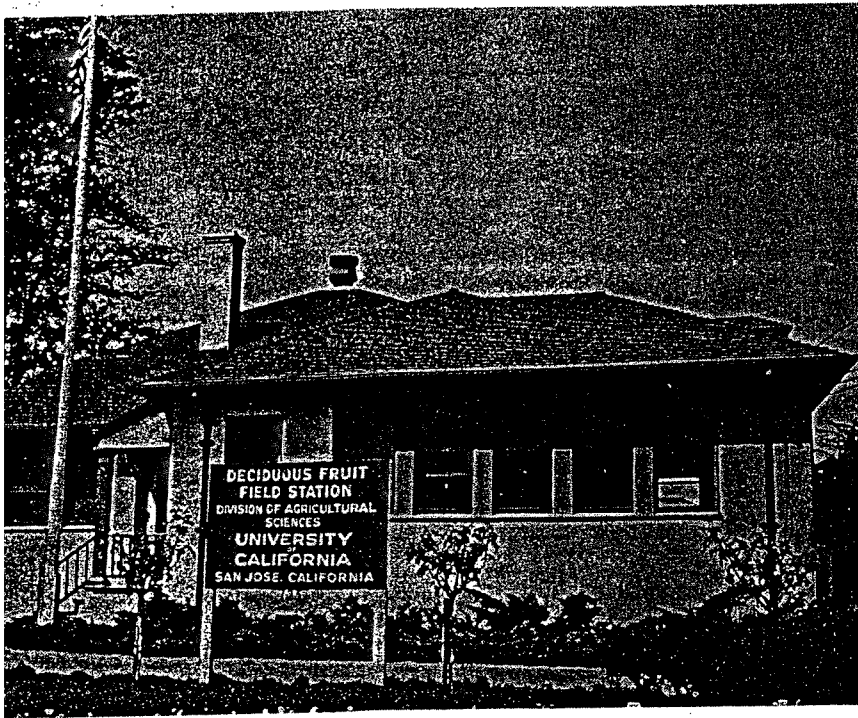
In June of 1953 Dr. Rudolph passed away and Alfred M. Amstutz was appointed Superintendent of the Station. During 1963 the additional 5 acres which the Women's Relief Corps Home was on became U. C. property. After removing the old buildings, leveling the land and putting in irrigation systems this land was put into cultivation.

During late 1968 and 1969 the California State Flower Growers' Association raised funds and constructed three large greenhouses on the Station grounds and on completion they were donated to the University. These houses are now being used for studies on Ornamentals.

Over the years in which the Station has been operating the work has expanded and covers most agriculture crops and problems in the Central Coastal area. At present projects are being carried on by the departments of Plant Pathology, Pomology, Entomology, Botany, Agricultural Extension Service and Ornamental Horticulture.

In 1969 Alfred M. Amstutz retired after 40 years service and Thomas Kretschm was appointed as Superintendent of the Station.

Deciduous



THE DECIDUOUS FRUIT FIELD STATION was established in Santa Clara Valley in 1920 to investigate problems involved with the growth and care of deciduous fruits. The Station was planned to serve the interests of growers in the coastal counties, as well as those in regions with similar climatic conditions.

The University of California leased a small plot of land for five years near the

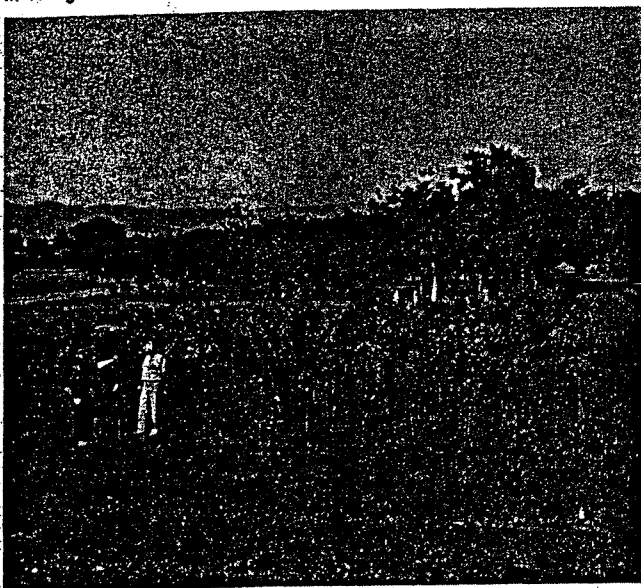
city of Mountain View and converted existing buildings to office and laboratory space. W. L. Howard of the Department of Pomology was placed in charge and Station operations continued until 1925, at which time it was closed. The Station staff during this early period included W. L. Howard, Pomologist; A. H. Hendrickson, Pomologist; F. J. Veihmeyer, Irrigation Engineer; B. A. Rudolph, Plant

Pathologist and E. O. Essig, Entomologist. Some of the problems worked out at this time included: Brown Apricot Scale control, control of brown rot of apricots, irrigation techniques, pruning methods; and considerable research was conducted on Oak Root fungus.

Late in 1925, the University of California reopened the Field Station in temporary housing in San Jose. B. A. Rudolph was placed in charge. Thirteen acres were leased from the Women's Relief Corps Home (for Civil War veterans' wives), located on Winchester Road in San Jose. The Women's Relief Corps Home property consisted of a total of 18 acres. Buildings were completed late in 1928 and the Station moved to its present site.

The Station was again staffed with a number of research workers from the Departments of Plant Pathology, Entomology, Irrigation and Biological Control, plus some technicians and graduate students. During the 1930's, the staff was gradually withdrawn; and when World

Armillaria (Oak Root fungus) test plot below showing new replanting in foreground and older plantings in background.



White layer shows Oak Root fungus under bark near the base of this ornamental tree in the Armillaria test plot at Station.



Fruit Field Station

SAN JOSE

War II broke out, all men were brought into Berkeley and Davis to fill teaching needs, leaving only Dr. B. A. Rudolph. Staff members at the Station during this period included: Harold E. Thomas and W. T. Horne, Plant Pathology; L. M. Smith, Homer Lowe and O. H. Lovell, Entomology; Stanley Flanders, Biological Control; Veron Givens, Irrigation; and Michael Shapovalov, U. S. D. A.

In 1951, a group of growers and legislators had the leased property deeded to the University through legislation. At this time the administration of the Station was transferred to the Field Station Administration at Davis under the direction of Ben A. Madsen. In June, 1953, Alfred M. Amstutz was appointed Superintendent of the Station. During 1963, an additional five acres belonging to the Women's Relief Corps Home was obtained and is now being put under cultivation.

Outstanding accomplishments at the Station include development of the Shasta and Lassen strawberry varieties in 1935 and, in recent years, the Tioga, Fresno,

Torrey and Solano varieties. The first experimental field work in the development of techniques for soil fumigation of strawberries to control verticillium wilt was conducted at the Station. The system of holding strawberry transplants in cold storage from harvest time in December or January for "summer planting" in July or August, as now practiced in the Santa Clara Valley, was another Station accomplishment. The oldest test plot on *Armillaria* (Oak Root) fungus in the state is still producing valuable research information on resistant species. Some new olive rootstocks resistant to verticillium wilt are now scheduled for a commercial field planting test. The first chemical control program for cyclamen mite in strawberries was researched at the Station. Walnut blight and apricot brown rot control with Bordeaux was also developed at the San Jose Station. Cooperative research with other field stations in the evaluation of new fruit varieties has also been part of the Station activities over the years.

CURRENT MAJOR PROJECTS AT THE DECIDUOUS FRUIT FIELD STATION WITH PERSONNEL AND DEPARTMENTS

- Cultural Problems of Small Fruits: R. S. Bringham, Victor Voth, Pomology, Davis.
- Breeding, Cytology and Genetics of Small Fruits: Bringham, Voth.
- The Relation of Climate to Deciduous Fruit Production in California: Dillon S. Brown, Pomology, Davis.
- Cultural Problems of the Walnut: E. F. Serr, Pomology, Davis.
- Cherry Breeding: Paul E. Hansche, Pomology, Davis.
- Cultural Problems of the Pear: William H. Griggs, Pomology, Davis.
- Armillaria on Walnut Rootstocks: E. F. Serr, Pomology, Davis, R. D. Raabe, Plant Pathology, Berkeley.
- Verticillium Wilt of Olives: Stephen Wilhelm, Plant Pathology, Berkeley.
- Diseases of Strawberries and Cane Fruits: Wilhelm.
- Verticillium Wilt of Prunus Species: Wilhelm.
- Studies of Resistance in Plants to Armillaria Root Rot: Robert D. Raabe, Plant Pathology, Berkeley.
- Heat Therapy of Virus-Infested Trees: George Nyland, Plant Pathology, Davis.
- The Integrated Control of Insects and Mites on Pome fruits in Northern California: John L. Nickel, Entomology and Parasitology, Berkeley.
- The Integrated Control of the Codling Moth on Deciduous Fruit: Nickel.
- Strawberry Insect Investigations: William W. Allen, Entomology and Parasitology, Berkeley.
- Verticillium Wilt in Strawberries: Bringham, Wilhelm.
- Soil Residues of Herbicides: A. H. Lange, Extension Specialist, Botany, Davis.

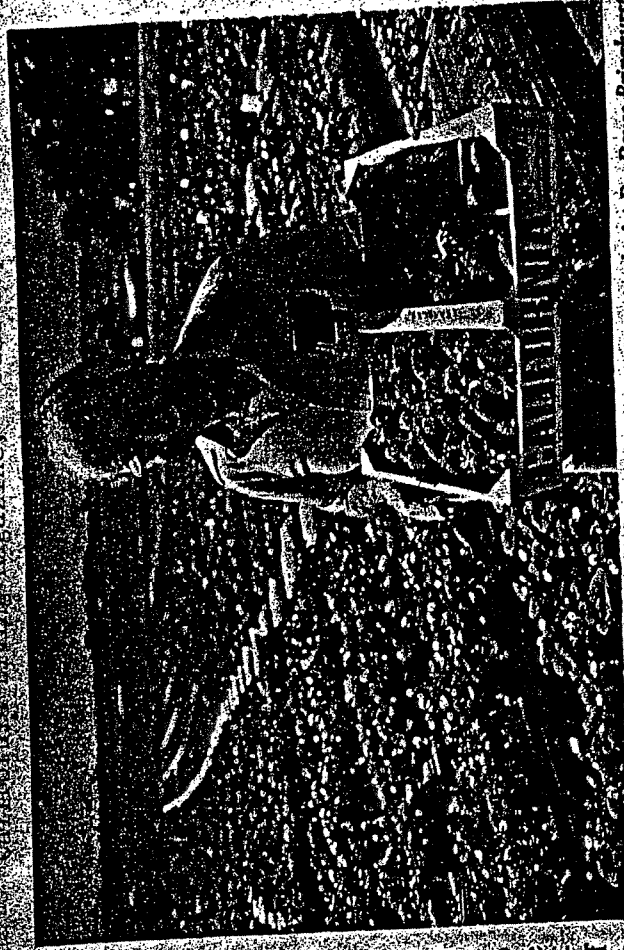
Cherry orchard containing the five new U. C. varieties of sweet cherries plus other selections being tested at the Station.



Light trap, hanging in pear orchard at the Station, allows check of insect flights in studies of pest control methods.



Continued
 California Strawberry Marketing, June 26, 1983, San Jose Mercury News



University of California pomologist Dr. Royce Bringhurst

south, the state gives the country's strawberry lovers 75 percent of their fresh strawberries, and the world's aficionados 14 percent of theirs. California strawberries are also grown in Florida, South America, Europe, Australia, New Zealand and Japan.

Just 40 years ago, California's strawberry production went down to nearly zero. At that time, 30 other states grew enough strawberries to feed their own populations as well as those of neighboring states. During World War II, this state's production hit bottom for a reason that had more to do with an irrational fear of people than effects of plant disease. The Japanese-Americans who produced most of California's strawberries were sent to detention camps in 1942. In Santa Cruz County, for example, strawberry production went from 340 acres in 1940 to nothing from 1944 to 1946.

"After the war," says Howard Tsukiji, a grower and president of the Watsonville Berry Co-op, "there wasn't a lot available for them [Japanese-Americans] to do, so they took what they could. The opportunity to get into farming was easier." The people who lost their farms became sharecroppers, and slowly worked their way back to the positions they had before the war. Today, more than half of California's strawberry growers, including five of the six largest producers, are Japanese-Americans.

You won't find a Del Monte or a

You won't find a Del Monte or Sunkist among the state's producers. The average farm is about 60 acres, with the largest ranches having 300 acres.

Howard Tsukiji



state's growers earned \$282 million on their berries last year.

To get these strawberry plants — which aren't true berries but members of the rose family — to bear an average of 27.4 tons of fruit per acre, as they did last year, takes considerable talent. Fields with disheveled beds of spindly plants produce only 2,000 crates (twelve pint baskets per crate, about a pound per basket) per acre

Robust plants, which stretch heartily in straight, fine rows, often produce 10,000 crates per acre. The farmers on these fields say they're gardening, not farming. To them, getting the small plants with the dark green leaves to blossom and fruit is an art.

So what happens after a grower puts a strawberry plant in the ground? Ku Shinta, 58, cultural research chairman of Natunipe Berry Growers, simi-

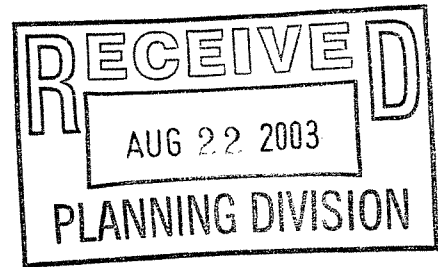
Sunkist among the state's 400 serious, steady strawberry producers. Strawberry growing is a family business. The average farm is about 60 acres, with the largest ranches having 300 acres. "But a person can make a pretty good living off 15 or 20 acres," says Dave Riggs, president of the California Strawberry Advisory Board in Watsonville. A good average is about \$20,000, according to Howard Tsukiji. The

- Alternatives to the Project

Other Required Sections: The DEIR will also include other information typically required for an EIR. These other sections include the following: 1) Growth Inducing Impacts; 2) Significant Irreversible Environmental Changes; 3) Significant, Unavoidable Impacts; 4) References; and 5) EIR Authors. Relevant technical reports will be provided in a technical appendix.

August 18, 2003

Lynne Rodrian, Senior Environmental Planner
Department of General Services, Real Estate Services Division
707 Third Street, Suite 3-400, P.O. Box 989052
West Sacramento, CA 95798-9052
(916) 376-1609
(916) 376-1606 (fax)



Dear Lynne:

Many homeowners near the 90 North Winchester Project in Santa Clara (BAREC) are opposed to the current plan for disposition of the property. We wish to submit and have you/EDAW include relevant information in the Environmental Impact Report (EIR). Please tell me the deadlines for submittal, and to whom we should send the information.

We would also like to review the draft prior to final approval and be notified in advance of any EIR meetings. Please address these concerns via an email to me at advocacy@coryneighborhood.org. I welcome the inclusion of information relevant to these concerns. Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

Kevin Smith
Advocacy Coordinator and Board Member
Cory Neighborhood Association
San Jose, CA

LILYANN BRANNON

3560 Andrea Court
San Jose, CA 95117-2908
408-241-5769 (fax # 249-7932)

August 11, 2003

Lynne Rodrian, Senior Environmental Planner
Department of General Services, Real Estate Division
Environmental Service Section, 3rd Floor
707 Third Street, Suite 3-400, P.O. Box 989052
West Sacramento, CA 95798-9052

RECEIVED

AUG 18 2003

**GENERAL SERVICES
REAL ESTATE SERVICES DIVISION**

Dear Ms. Rodrian:

Relative to the University of California Agricultural Research and Education Center located on Winchester Boulevard, between Dorcich and Forest Avenues in the City of Santa Clara, I would like very much to participate in the Environmental Impact Report process. I am part of a group called VIVA, Valley Initiative for Value in Agriculture.

First, I believe that whenever there is a federal interest in the subject of an environmental review, the process should be a Study, rather than a Report. Normally, the EIS would accompany any project in which federal money is involved, which does not seem to be the case at first glance. However, I believe the Land Grant money that has been involved in the past for the operation of the research center should be considered.

There was also a national identity with the land, as it was used for the benefit of Civil War veterans, and/or their relatives, who may have lived anywhere in the United States. Under the ownership and administration of Anson E. Osborne, M.D., who donated the land in question, it served as a retirement care facility. It was also a residential care facility for the "feeble-minded".

Part of the land was occupied by the California Home for the care and training of feeble-minded children, it was, "...acknowledged to be one of the best managed and most successful on the continent" according to "THE GARDEN OF THE WORLD, or Santa Clara County, California", a publication edited by H.S. Foote and published by The Lewis Publishing Company, Chicago, Ill., in 1888.

Along with several others in the VIVA group, I have been doing research into the history of the 17 acres you are preparing an environmental document for. It would be my pleasure to provide you with what I have accomplished so far. There are many avenues that need further exploration, so I definitely do not have a completed work to submit to you.

I enclose Copies of a few newspaper clippings, which I believe should be included, *will follow.*

Sincerely,

Lilyann Brannon

V I V A
(Valley Initiative for Values in Agriculture)

1698 Hanchett Avenue
San Jose, CA 95128
(408) 292- 9595 fax (408) 292- 9166
gardens@secretgardens.com

RECEIVED

AUG 18 2003

**GENERAL SERVICES
REAL ESTATE SERVICES DIVISION**

August 15, 2003

Lynne Rodrian, Senior Environmental Planner
Dept. of General Services, Real Estate Division
Environmental Service Section, 3rd Floor
707 Third Street, Suite 3-400, P.O. Box 989052
West Sacramento, CA 95798-9052

Amanda Olekszulín
EDAW
2022 J Street
Sacramento, CA 95814

RE: Winchester (BAREC) EIR in Santa Clara

Dear Ms. Rodrian and Ms. Olekszulín:

I am writing this letter as a person who has lived within one mile from BAREC since 1951, as a professional landscape architect/garden designer, and as one of the founders of VIVA (Valley Initiative for Values in Agriculture). I have designed gardens all over the Bay Area since 1979 and have found that there is no soil like the soil in and around BAREC. I have degrees in Botany/Ecology and a Masters in Landscape Architecture from Berkeley. My family has always owned orchards and we have 23 fruit trees on our property. I was the first woman president of the oldest green industry organization in the U.S., the American Nursery and Landscape Association in Washington, D.C. I have taught Landscape Architecture in the university and worked to help New York City and Singapore create a better sense of urban gardens.

Please keep me advised of all EIR and other information relating to the Winchester (BAREC, University of California Agriculture Research Center) property in Santa Clara. Also, please consider the following information as you begin to prepare BAREC's EIR. I have given you contact names and the way to reach them. I could give you additional information if you contact me (408-292-9595 or kmathewson@secretgardens.com).

HISTORY

1. There is a 130-year-old Prune Tree on the property that was used for cuttings to help make Santa Clara Valley the largest grower of prunes in the world in the 20th Century. The mid 1800's were the era when the Frenchman, Louis Pellier, introduced the French Prune that made the Valley famous. To our knowledge there is no other living prune tree in the Valley from that era. It is, therefore, the most important Valley fruit tree and the last remaining remnant that made the Valley famous for its prunes. Restaurants all over the world placed "Santa Clara Prunes" on their menus. This tree is a living history connection to the reason the Valley was named the "Valley of Heart's Delight" and gave San Jose the name "Garden City of the World." It should be saved and used to propagate new trees. **THE STATE SHOULD IMMEDIATELY BEGIN DEEP WATERING THIS TREE TO KEEP IT ALIVE.** The daughter of Louis Pellier married Paul Masson, another Frenchman. The Paul Masson Vineyard is the Valley's oldest vineyard (1852) and most famous. It has a State Historical Landmark. These things are mentioned to show how BAREC is connected deep into the Valley's history. We are continuing to uncover such history because four people in VIVA are interested in BAREC's history.

2. In 1857 the Santa Clara Valley Agricultural and Horticultural Society was founded. It owned a 70-acre parcel of land west of downtown San Jose for research. This was in the proximity of BAREC and this area was the center of the orchards that made Santa Clara Valley famous because this is where the best soil is located for fruit trees. The BAREC land is currently the only agriculture land left where the Valley's agricultural history began. Contact Leonard McKay, Valley Historian and read Clyde Arbuckle's History of San Jose and video Restless Valley for more detailed information on number one and two.
3. Since 1886 the property has been the home for three unique non-profit organizations that have helped the community in very different ways. From 1886 to 1920 it was a care facility for the feeble-minded (blind, deaf, mental illness, etc.). From 1920 to 1963 it housed the families of Civil War Veterans, and from 1928 to 2003 it was a University of California Agriculture Research Center. Each of these was a one of a kind place for its time on the West Coast and in California. There were only three homes like the one for Civil War Veterans in the United States. The Ag Research Center was the only one for California's central coast bioregion and the only urban oriented Ag Center in the State. The other coastal Ag Centers are in Mendocino County that has very different climate and soil and Ventura County that is only for Ventura County (www.hansentrust.ucdavis.edu).
4. There is a Department of Water Resources CIMIS (California Environmental Information System) Satellite Weather Station on the property that is currently working. A weather station has been on the property for many years and the data collected is valuable to farms, commercial landscapes, and public open spaces. "CIMIS helps agricultural growers, turf managers, and managers of parks, golf courses, and other landscapes to develop water budgets to determine when to irrigate and how much water to apply." It is environmentally very important to keep water usage to a minimum. This weather station is for San Mateo County and Central and North Santa Clara County. See Google "California Irrigation Management Information System" for more information.
5. On the property since 1928 there have been many different varieties of food researched and developed. In particular, the strawberries, garlic, and Edamame Soybeans found in our markets were studied and selected at BAREC. There are many more and many plant patents that came out of the work done at BAREC. For detailed information on this contact the UC Davis horticultural librarian, Axiel Borg, and the UC Berkeley Life Sciences Dept. Norma Kobzina.
6. Following were specific people and studies done at BAREC: World famous Dr. Ali Harwandi studied drought turf grass that was useful when California had its drought years and useful to reduce water consumption. Many of his turf plots remain on the property today. Contact him at Alameda County Extension in Alameda for copies of his reports; Dr. Robbe from UC Berkeley Soils Dept. did many studies on soil from as far back as the 1950's. His best-known research was on Oak Root Fungus (call 510-642-3950); Larry Costello studied root zones for the purpose of selecting street trees that would not damage city streets and sidewalks. His work was not finished because the center was closed. He worked closely with the Arborist for the City of Santa Clara; Butterfield did studies on Eucalyptus in the mid 1900s; The City of San Jose paid BAREC to do compost/vermiculture studies to reduce their waste; the research reduced the waste by one-half and has been saving San Jose millions of dollars. Call Michele Young (408-277-5533 or Michele.Young@ci.sj.ca.us); Dr. Robert Norris (916-752-0619 or rdnorris@ucdavis.edu) did vegetable crop studies. Every year there was an educational "Field Day" for the public. VIVA has about fifty pictures of these field days. Researchers came from all over the State to share their research. There were five agriculture/horticulture researchers on the property and the Master Gardeners used them to get information for the problems they were seeing in the gardens they visited. This made the Valley rich in horticultural professionals but this is no longer the case. There is no longer any place for them in the Valley. Also, this was the home for the Master Gardeners with their educational courses. They no also no longer have a home in the Valley. Contact www.mastergardeners.org and click on to Santa Clara. There are also pictures of a BAREC open house on this site that are beautiful.
7. There is a 1920 historical building on the property built for families of Civil War veterans. When the last one moved out in 1963 it was then used as headquarters for the UC Ag Research Center offices. There are pictures of this historical building when it was used for the Civil War Veterans. It was surrounded by lawn and not, as it currently is, by asphalt. The pictures are in the hands of

the family of a former Ag Center Director in Morgan Hill. We (VIVA) plan to use this picture to obtain historical status for the building. For the land and house we are planning to get BAREC listed in the National Historic Record. Lori Garcia, Santa Clara's historian and author of the book on Santa Clara's history and on the Santa Clara County Historical Commission, has said in front of the Santa Clara Historical Commission: "BAREC is so important to the City and region that it should be placed on the National Historical Registry." Lori Garcia can be reached at (408) 261-1480 or loriesc@ix.netcom.com.

8. There was a former creek at the back of the property. Since the Valley's creek edges are where are native Indians lived, archeology studies regarding these Indians should be made.
9. We believe there are remnants from the Home for the Feeble-minded (1886 to 1920) that remain on the property. The concrete walk to the back and the old shed buildings could be part of this history.
10. To indicate how valuable to research on the property was to the entire State it is important that the following be said. At the same time UC Vice President for Agriculture and Natural Resources decided to close the Center, his top assistant, Stephen Nation, wrote: "It's a marvelous facility that is supporting research on turfgrass, landscape plants, cut flowers, high value horticultural crops, composting, bio-intensive pest management, alternatives to methyl bromide and other high visibility topics. It's also a very unique property for studying ag-urban interface issues. These interface issues will only grow in importance in the coming years."

CURRENT LAYOUT PROBLEMS

1. To keep a sense of the agricultural history on the property, the open spaces must be contiguous and not separate. It is, therefore, imperative that the BAREC EIRs be done together and not separately as the Department of General Services is suggesting. The history is one and the two developments should be considered as one. The open spaces connecting them should represent the property's history.
2. The existing apple orchard is useless as an orchard. The apple trees were planted for research purposes. They were planted too closely for a healthy orchard. Also, apple trees were not the most popular historical orchard trees. Historically the prune is the most significant orchard tree. The orchard should be contiguous with the other open spaces on the 17 acres especially the three acres of open space that will be part of the senior housing. It will be a difficult to find an orchard specialist to maintain because there are not many such people and because their time is better spent on larger orchards. For this reason it would be preferable if the orchard was three acres and not one. Our organization, VIVA has several ideas how to obtain money to purchase land for this purpose from the State. It should be noted that the City of Santa Clara is only one of two cities in the Valley that does not have a heritage orchard and it is the only one that does not have a public community garden. Each city has their own programs in these heritage orchards and Santa Clara needs to be looking at its future by looking to its past.
3. The landscape theme for the entire 17-acre property should be one of California natives and agriculture similar to Village Homes in Davis, CA. If one researches Village Homes on the internet they will see that it is the most popular housing in Davis, its values are about 7 percent higher than similar housing developments, people live longer than in other locations and, therefore, there is a sense of community not found in other housing developments.
4. The proposed senior citizen high-rise for the property should be on the northeast side of the property so that the gardens can be on the southwest side where there will be the most sun for the gardens. A high rise will cast a deep shadow and thus only allow shade plants to grow where there is the building's shadow. Fruit trees and vegetables need as much sun as possible. The gardens should be irregular in shape but generally long and narrow so that they can be reached from either Winchester Blvd. or Henry Avenue. This long length and the maintenance issues are the reasons there needs to be two more acres of orchard land.
5. The Santa Clara Valley is the only major metropolitan area in the United States that does not have a horticulture/agriculture center. San Jose is the tenth largest city in the country and all cities larger and many smaller cities have such centers. The closest such center is Strybing Arboretum in San Francisco and it has a very climate and soil than that in Santa Clara Valley. San Jose bounds BAREC on two sides and is

B FC
MONDAY
 SAN JOSE MERCURY NEWS
 AUGUST 4, 2003

The Valley

www.mercurynews.com/news



garyrichards
 roadshow

Getting to shops an adventure for some drivers

Q Does the state have plans to resolve the traffic problem going to the Valley Fair-Santana Row area where I-280 intersects with I-880? Traffic backs up on I-280, sometimes as far as Meridian Avenue, trying to get through the Stevens Creek exit. I can't believe we allow this to exist.

Rodney Stewart
 Santa Clara

A Plans are on hold and the state budget mess is one reason why. There's simply no money to fix one of the worst traffic conditions in the valley. And there is no consensus on the type of improvement needed. San Jose favors a low-cost, get-some-improvement-now approach. Caltrans wants a more expensive, more comprehensive upgrade. At the best, it would be three years before significant state funding is available. This interchange will also be competing for money with others that need fixing — 101-Tully, 101-Capitol-Yerba Buena, 101-Trimble, plus improvements to the county's expressways. There is talk of placing a new sales tax on the 2004 ballot, one that would pay for transit operating costs plus some key road improvements. That may be your best hope.

Excerpt from History of Santa Clara County, California by Eugene T. Sawyer (Los Angeles: Historic Record Company, 1922), p. 570, 573.

“DR. A. E. OSBORNE. A distinguished citizen of California long and eminently identified with Santa Clara County....He was born at Chester, Pa., on February 23, 1857....He was sent to the military academy known as the Pennsylvania State College, in Center County, where he took a course of four years in science and natural history....He then went to the University of Pennsylvania, where he pursued the regular medical course for three years...and was graduated on March 12, 1877, with the degree of M.D...and in 1879...the degree of Doctor of Philosophy....He began to specialize with nervous and mental diseases in his practice of medicine...[which was] connected with the Pennsylvania Training School for the Feeble-Minded...[He was] chair of natural sciences in the Media Academy, where he organized the department of physical culture and established a gymnasium. In...1886 he was appointed...as medical superintendent of the California State Home for the Feeble-Minded and for fifteen years he was secretary of its board of trustees....Later has was made medical superintendent of the Napa State Hospital for the Insane...**Since 1901 Dr. Osborne—who was long the only physician engaged in his line of work on the Pacific Coast, and in charge of the only private institution of the kind west of Nebraska—has been the owner and director of Osborne Hall, at Winchester, Santa Clara County, an institution for the treatment of mental deficiencies.** Prior to that he had been professor of nervous and mental diseases in the College of Physicians and Surgeons in San Francisco, and he also held the same post in the Oakland Medical College. He was also lecturer on nervous and mental nursing in the Nurses’ Training School, and psychiatrist at the O’Connor Sanitarium at San Jose.

On September 7, 1880, Dr. Osborne was married to Miss Margaret H. Paxton, the daughter of Col. John C. Paxton, a Civil War veteran*....His original researches and independent treatment of medical and scientific subjects have made a name for him in the line of new discoveries, so that he has frequently been cited as an authority in these lines particularly his own. He is now active in the California State Medieval Society, being for six years a member of its council, and has twice been president of the Santa Clara County Medical Society. He was...very active in the building of the [San Jose] Scottish Rite Temple...which was erected when he was master...

...Dr. Osborne has served two terms on the board of trustees of Santa Clara...and vice-president of the Commercial League of Santa Clara. He has been chairman of the probation committee of the Juvenile Court in Santa Clara County continuously since the court was established, and he served as chairman of Draft Board No. 2 of Santa Clara County during the World War. [In] 1920 Dr. Osborne was elected to the State Senate from...Santa Clara County...He...introduced into the Senate the joint measure on conservation and reforestation, which was duly passed and made a law...He served on the following committees: Civil service, conservation, county government, hospitals and asylums, labor and capital, Normal Schools, public charities and corrections, public health and quarantine... He is an able physician and public-spirited citizen...one of the first citizens of the Golden State.”

*Note: This connection to Civil War veterans is probably the reason for his donation of the BAREC site as a home for the families of the Civil War Veterans.

missing 18 acres of open space in this part of its city. At least three of San Jose's City Council members have expressed an interest in working with the City of Santa Clara to help preserve BAREC's open space and its history. This coordination has not happened and should be encouraged because San Jose has more open space available money than Santa Clara. Also, the Master Gardeners of Santa Clara County had their home at BAREC and used the buildings and land to do their programs and seminars to benefit the entire county. Also, Santa Clara is called "The Mission City" but it keeps building more buildings in the Santa Clara Mission gardens that exemplify early mission day plants. Therefore, there is no place for the Botany, Environmental Studies, or their new Historical California Ecology department to study plants.

6. BAREC has excellent transportation to it from all over the Valley but this is not the case with most other open spaces in the central part of Santa Clara Valley and certainly not the case with the county parks that are located in the hillsides.

7. The County Parks Department is considering obtaining a 150 plus acre parcel of agriculture land called the Lester property. The Lesters are in their 80's and want to give the land to the government if the land remains in agriculture/horticulture. However, the county has no money to develop the land as agriculture. We feel the buildings and equipment not needed at BAREC should go to the Lester property and that some of the profits of the BAREC sale should go to the Lester property to develop the site as an Agriculture Research Center. Thus the Center will remain in the Valley and the BAREC property can be a satellite reaching out into the community and represent the Valley's agriculture history. The Lester property is not near public transportation and not in the Valley's center. When the University of California agreed to sell the BAREC property they did it on the condition that if land comes available they would provide the money and staff to create a new agriculture research center for California's central coast.

TRAFFIC

1. The worst bottleneck freeway problems in the Valley are at the closest freeway exits to BAREC. The reason is because of Valley Fair, which is across the street from BAREC and which is the Valley's oldest and biggest shopping mall, and the new Santana Row across the street from Valley Fair. Valley residents try to avoid the area but, because it is at the intersection of two major freeways, #280 and #880, it is difficult. People come from all over the region to these two shopping malls. Neighborhood streets in the area are crowded with traffic. There are no plans to address these traffic problems. An article in the San Jose Mercury News on this traffic issue is attached. Adding more houses and more traffic into this area will yet add more traffic problems. If the State wants to place more traffic into this area by adding new housing, it should commit money to solving the heavy traffic freeway problems near BAREC. The problematic freeway exits are only a few blocks from BAREC.

DEED AND TITLE

1. There appear to be no records that show how the land passed from the Woman's Relief Corp to the State. This should be found. We are enclosing an article from the History of Santa Clara County, CA, by Eugene Sawyer that states that 13 acres passed from Dr. Osborne to the Woman's Relief Corp in 1921 that we are enclosing. Also, it should be clear that the State has the property free and clear and that the UC Regents no longer hold title to any of the land. The State gave a deed to the University of California Regents for two portions of the property at two different times that said: "When the land is no longer needed or wanted it must revert back to the State." We also have a letter from the UC Regents Attorney that states that UC will not return the land back to the State because they will not receive the money from the land's sale.

If you have any questions about any of the above items, feel free to call or email me. VIVA has a web site, which may also help you (www.secretgardens.com). Click on to the lower left corner where it says BAREC/UC Ag.

Sincerely,

Kathryn Jane Mathewson
Kathryn Jane Mathewson, VIVA

(408) 292-9595

kmathewson@secretgardens.com

Excerpt from History of Santa Clara County, California by Eugene T. Sawyer (Los Angeles: Historic Record Company, 1922), p. 568

"Mrs. Geraldine E. Frisbie. A woman of rare capabilities and good business judgment is Geraldine E. Frisbie, the efficient president of the Woman's Relief Corps Home of California, and past national president, having served as president of the national woman's Relief Corps during 1912-13. Since November 10, 1921, the Woman's Relief Corps Home of California has been located at Winchester, Santa Clara County, where it now owns thirteen acres, formerly owned by Dr. and Mrs. A. E. Osborne, and known as Osborne Hall. Too much credit cannot be given to the noble women who have built up this institution, which provides a real home to mothers, wives, widows, sisters, and daughters of Union veterans of the Civil War. It is a state institution, being amenable to the State Board of Control, but an institution which primarily owes its existence to philanthropic and noble California women, starting with Mr. Cadwallader's donation of five and thirty hundredths acres at Evergreen in Santa Clara County, where the first home was built and occupied until destroyed by fire October 10, 1920. Mrs. Geraldine E. Frisbie was then its president, and through the loyal and hearty support and cooperation of the secretary, Mrs. Sarah J. Farwell, no time was lost in getting temporary quarters for the inmates, who were left in sore distress. Appeals were immediately addressed to the various W.R.C. posts of the state, who responded very promptly in sending money, clothing, and food, while the state authorities gave the use of one of the buildings at Agnew, until November 10, 1921, when the present premises had been secured. Dr. and Mrs. A. E. Osborne have given liberally. The sum of \$12,500 was obtained as insurance on the former Home at Evergreen. Several thousand dollars have already been expended in remodeling and refitting up Osborne Hall for the Home. Of the \$55,000 now invested at Winchester, the women have raised \$20,000, while the state has appropriated the balance. It will be necessary to purchase some more land in order to meet the needs of the Home, and a movement is now on foot where by its holdings will be increased to eighteen acres."

Silicon Valley still needs agricultural research center

JANUARY 24, 2003
SILICON VALLEY / SAN JOSE
BUSINESS JOURNAL
sanjose.bizjournals.com

Two significant events are taking place concurrently that will harm Silicon Valley forever. If we act quickly these changes can be reversed. Because of our state budget deficit, in early February our 82-year-old, 17-acre University of California Agricultural Research Center in Santa Clara County will be sold. Our center was selected because our land values are higher than the other nine rural centers. The money from the sale will not return to our community but will pay for short-term political mistakes. We will lose federal and state money, six researchers, buildings with a center for public education, and ongoing urban research, and a weather station. These benefits will not return.



Guest

comment

Kathryn Mathewson

ley needs to reinvent itself. These two events are related, but neither the agriculture/horticulture nor the technology communities understand how they can benefit each other.

Biotechnology, the revolution for the 21st century, needs a new definition. Biotech includes not only gene and cell manipulation to cure a small percentage of our population with diseases. It should also include the study of microorganisms that can clean up our environment and also create better soil for healthier food without chemicals and fertilizers. It should weave biology and technology together and help us understand how to live with nature harmoniously and with less expense than we currently are doing.

Ecology, the science of the inter-relationships of life, is vital to this work. Such research and education is more positive than the existing biotech research and can prevent disease thus keep the majority of our

citizens healthy.

The way the valley is being built demonstrates our lack of ecological awareness.

For example, the San Jose Redevelopment Agency, which has the largest redevelopment budget in the state and one of the largest in the country, is building parks along the Guadalupe River downtown corridor that have almost no native plants, reflect the style

Silicon Valley's

continuing economic and technological leadership depends on our ability to weave biology and technology together.

of different famous designers, and have no continuity.

Their projects include expensive imported stone, no sustainability, and no sense of our local heritage.

The valley's new housing developments are birdless with almost no native plants, and plants which will be too large for their small planting beds. Also, San Jose's newly planted palm "theme tree" does not grow well in our cold climate and, therefore, continuously has dead fronds. Two of San Jose's largest parks, Guadalupe and Prusch, are dominated by airplane and freeway sounds.

At least three times private agriculture land was given to valley governments for agriculture/horticultural purposes and was sold by our governments for purposes other than for which it was donated without even placing the idea somewhere else. The Future Farmers land across from Lincoln High

School was replaced with housing by the San Jose Unified School District; the existing San Jose City Hall was built on a botanical garden site; Prusch Farm Park's 87 acres

was reduced by half with the 101/280 freeway intersection and San Jose's Police Activity League Stadium. These stories are being repeated in all California urban centers.

Agriculture, not technology, is California's No. 1 business.

It remained so even during the high tech boom. It has reinvented itself as our culture has urbanized.

Environmental horticulture, urban ecology, urban horticulture, urban forestry, organic gardening, and ecological farming are the directions for current and future agriculture research. Each of the State's agriculture centers focuses on its unique ecology and community.

Without our Center, our needs will not be met by the rural centers and other two coastal centers in Mendocino and Ventura counties.

Silicon Valley's continuing economic and technological leadership depends on our ability to weave biology and technology together. The Agricultural Research Center is an intimate part of our future and can result in new jobs and better health. Its \$30 million sale will be a small dent in our \$35 billion deficit.

The Santa Clara City Council is reviewing the zoning status of the center. They have the power to keep it zoned in agriculture or to change it to housing. The meeting for this decision will be Feb. 4 from 7 to 9 p.m. at City Hall. Help the council understand your concerns by coming to the meeting or writing them immediately: c/o City Hall, 1500 Warburton Ave., Santa Clara, CA 95050. Gov. Davis is the only person who can stop the land's sale. You should also write him: State Capitol Building, First Floor; Sacramento, CA 95814. Visit www.secretgardens.com for details or ideas of what to include in your letter.

KATHRYN MATHEWSON is the owner of Secret Gardens, a garden design company in San Jose. Her family has lived in the same Silicon Valley home since 1951. Since the early '50s the family has owned several orchards in the region.

**Bay Area Research & Extension Center
90 – 125 Winchester Boulevard
Santa Clara**

Here is a brief history of the 17.5-acre parcel on Winchester Road in Santa Clara that was a home for widows, children and orphans of Civil War Veterans. Much of this information has been collected from San Jose Evening News newspaper articles, dating back to the 1940. Deeds and other relevant information have been gleaned from other reliable resources. According to phone books at the California Room of the San Jose Library, a Doctor Osborne owned the original 18 acres. He stops being listed in the phone book as a physician in 1916 and it was confirmed by the state that they acquired the property from Dr. Osborne in approximately 1919. There are no records available to detail the terms of that acquisition and it is assumed that the property contained a medical facility of some sort.

I will start with a brief history of the Women's Relief Corp and the role of the land as a hospital.

Women' Relief Corps Home

125 Santa Clara-Los Gatos Road

Santa Clara

1928-1962

In 1866, Civil War veterans of the Union Army and Navy established The Grand Army of the Republic (GAR). Founded and headed by prominent military, membership peaked in 1890 with more than 400,000 members. The mission was to strengthen the bonds of comradeship, to preserve the memory of their fallen comrades (they secured the adoption of both Flag and Memorial Day) to give aid to soldiers' widows and orphans and to handicapped veterans, and most of all, to fight for pension increases and other benefits.

Auxiliary societies associated the GAR included the Sons of Veterans (1881), the Women's Relief Corp (1883), and the Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic (1886). The organization held it's last encampment in 1949 and the last GAR member died in 1956.

To meet their mission, the Women's Relief Corps built and operated a hospital for widows and veterans on 5 acres in the Evergreen area of San Jose on Cadwallader Road. The corner stone for this home was set April 6, 1889 and the property dedicated December 28, 1889. The five-acre property housed "inmates" until October 10, 1920, when it burned to the ground. The inmates were housed in private residences until a suitable property could be found. It should be noted that there were only three such homes in the nation. It is reported that a facility in Santa Clara replaced the Evergreen home.

After the fire, the women were eventually moved to another facility on the subject property in Santa Clara. It is believed, from oral accounts, that those structures were demolished in the mid-1950. In 1928's, the building at 125 Santa Clara-Los Gatos Road (90 North Winchester Road) was completed. Designed by University of California Davis Architectural students and constructed of redwood from Sanborn Park in Saratoga, the building not occupied by University of California researches until 1963. In 2003 the property was returned to the State of California.

From 1928 until 1962, the property housed the remainder of the original Cadwallader "inmates". In 1947, there remained 43 "old ladies". On June 11, 1947, the State Assembly, by a poll of 54 to 20, voted to close

the Women's Relief Corps Home. Supervisor Joseph M. McKinnon stopped a similar action in 1942 and Assemblyman Thompson of San Jose gave notice that he would ask for reconsideration of the measure. Somehow the facility was saved and continued as a state budget item, with \$39,500 included with California Governor Goodwin J. Knight's 1956-57 budget.

In May 1954, the hospital was leased to Charles N. and Genevieve (formerly Mrs. Charette) Holderman and the name of the facility was changed to the Holderman Sanitarium. The Holdermans operated with a lease operating agreement with the State; the property belonged to the Veterans Dept. Governor Warren signed the bill, which permitted the lease in 1954. Mr. Holderman's father was the son of Col. Nelson M. Holderman, commandant of the California Veterans' Home in Yountville. As a condition of the lease agreement, 25 new patients could be added to the facility.

Note:

Because of declining in patient numbers (admissions had been closed since 1947), it was considered by the County that they take it over and use it for the care of the aged. Supervisor Joseph M. McKinnon stated that the buildings on the site were a bunch of shacks and that the county would probably not be interested in taking over the site for that reason.

In 1951 the home was operated by the Veterans Bureau of California and hosted 23 patients.

In 1958 the State Department of Veterans Affairs began construction of the existing building at 70 North Winchester (.543 acres); the VA currently occupies the building. At various times, Winchester Road is referred to as Santa Clara-Los Gatos Road and curbing near the site, reflects that name.

In 1959, the WRC, Nevada and California convened at the Hotel Saint Claire. The 150 attending members whose goal was to raise money for a museum in Springfield, Illinois.

In 1961 there remained two survivors at the "Holderman Facility" and the Governor's budget recommendation of \$10,600 to continue their care validates the commitment of the state to this facility and its patients.

In 1962, the final surviving patient, Eva Simpkins, was moved to a newer facility owned by the Holdermans at 340 Lakelake Drive, and on February 3, 1963, the San Jose News reported that the remaining 5 acres of the site would be transferred to the University of California. Miss Simpkins died March 1966. She was 18 when stricken with polio and admitted to the Cadwallader home in 1911. She was bedridden the remainder of her life. Her father was a civil war veteran.

A review of the records at the San Joaquin County Historical Museum indicates that there was a Los Gatos chapter of the WRC. Newspaper clippings from 1931-1932 are all that are available from this collection, along with some photos of different members from various California Chapters.

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Bay Area Research and Extension Center
90 North Winchester Road
Santa Clara
1920-2003

After the Agricultural Stations in Mountain View and Willow Glen were closed, the operation moved to the back 13 acres of the property and was known as the Deciduous Fruit Experiment Station. It is reported that they operated through a "gentlemen's agreement" and were carrying out their research on "borrowed land".

An undated history, unsigned, states that the Deciduous Fruit Field Station moved to 125 N. Santa Clara-Los Gatos Road in 1920, but did not purchase the land or build on it. It appears that the facility in Mountain View was leased for five years and it was closed in 1926. At the urging of influential farmers a temporary station was opened in 1927 on Settle Avenue in Willow Glen.

The report goes on to say that 13 acres were leased from the WRC in 1928 at the site on Santa Clara-Los Gatos Road. The WRC owned a total of 18 acres.

In 1950, UC was contemplating the closure of the research facility. The rich agricultural community that included 23 growers fought the closure.

A measure to transfer title of the property, to the University of California was before the Assembly Committee on April 22, 1951. It was noted that if UC wishes to discontinue use of the property for agricultural purposes, then title would automatically go to State Dept of Finance.

Alfred W. Amstutz graduated from Campbell High School and promptly went to work at the station where he remained for the next 40 years. During those days both Shasta and Lassen strawberries were developed at the property and others, including Fresno and Tioga followed with better flavor. Research continued with tomatoes, and smog control issues. Because farmers were being blamed for so much pollution because of burning the cuttings from their fruit trees, Amstutz worked with new methods of disposal including chipping and grinding up the plant material.

The demands of the agricultural community prevailed and kept the station open for several decades.

As January 18, 1956 Planning Commission Report stated that UC took title to the property (10 acres) in 1937. There is also a Deed dated March 13, 1963, transferring 5.08 acres to UC, recorded Book 6003, Page 8, Inst. # 2393103. This deed also referenced .543 acres that were not a part of the transaction (Veterans building).



August 20, 2003

City of Santa Clara
Department of Planning and Building
1500 Warburton Avenue
San Jose, CA 95110

Attention: Kevin Riley

Subject: City File No. PLN2003-03744 / 90 North Winchester Development

Dear Mr. Riley:

Santa Clara Valley Transportation Authority (VTA) staff have reviewed the NOP for the project referenced above for development of 165 senior housing units and 97 single family residences on 16 acres at 90 N. Winchester Boulevard. We have no comments at this time.

Thank you for the opportunity to review this project. If you have any questions, please call me at (408) 321-5784.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "R Molseed", written over a horizontal line.

Roy Molseed
Senior Environmental Planner

RM:kh

In 1975, a deed was recorded transferring .060 acres to the City of Santa Clara for road widening. Book 618, Page 34, Inst. #5102163

In 1983, Tom Kretchun, the superintendent of the facility noted that the focus of the research had shifted to the backyard gardener. The research focused on the needs of the homeowner's and their water usage.

The Bay Area Research and Extension Center closed on January 1, 2003. The promised \$2 million permanent augmentation to the Cooperative Extension that was part of the original deal, was never realized and UCCE received \$1 million for the transfer of the total 17.5 agricultural property. Left behind were 3 greenhouses, a shop, historical home and shop, potting shed, remaining experiments including oak trees, and outbuildings. The pump for the working water well was removed.



**Pacific Gas and
Electric Company**

111 Almaden Boulevard
P.O. Box 15005
San Jose, CA 95115-0005

CEG 2003-01011
PLP 2003-03744

August 21, 2003

Department of General Services
Real Estate Services Division
Environmental Services Section
707 Third St., Suite 3-400
P.O. Box 989052
West Sacramento, CA 95798-9052
Attn: Lynne Rodrian
Fax #: 916-376-1606

Post-It® Fax Note 7671		Date 8/22	# of pages 3
To Kevin Riley	From Lynne Rodrian		
Co./Dept DGS City SC	Co. DGS		
Phone # 408 652 450	Phone # 916 376 1609		
Fax # 408 247 9857	Fax #		

RE: Preparation of an Environmental Impact Report
The 90 North Winchester Development Project
90 N. Winchester Blvd., Santa Clara
PG&E File : 40228132-y03-MR -125

Dear Ms. Rodrian,

Thank you for sending us the Notice of Availability for the Preparation of an Environmental Impact Report on The 90 North Winchester Development Project in Santa Clara.

PG&E has the following comments to offer:

PG&E owns and operates gas and electric facilities which are located within and adjacent to the proposed project. To promote the safe and reliable maintenance and operation of utility facilities, the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) has mandated specific clearance requirements between utility facilities and surrounding objects or construction activities. To ensure compliance with these standards, project proponents should coordinate with PG&E early in the development of their project plans. Any proposed development plans should provide for unrestricted utility access and prevent easement encroachments that might impair the safe and reliable maintenance and operation of PG&E's facilities.

The developers will be responsible for the costs associated with the relocation of existing PG&E facilities to accommodate their proposed development. Because facilities relocation's require long lead times and are not always feasible, the developers should be encouraged to consult with PG&E as early in their planning stages as possible.



**Pacific Gas and
Electric Company**

111 Almaden Boulevard
P.O. Box 15005
San Jose, CA 95115-0005

Relocations of PG&E's electric transmission and substation facilities (50,000 volts and above) could also require formal approval from the California Public Utilities Commission. If required, this approval process could take up to two years to complete. Proponents with development plans which could affect such electric transmission facilities should be referred to PG&E for additional information and assistance in the development of their project schedules.

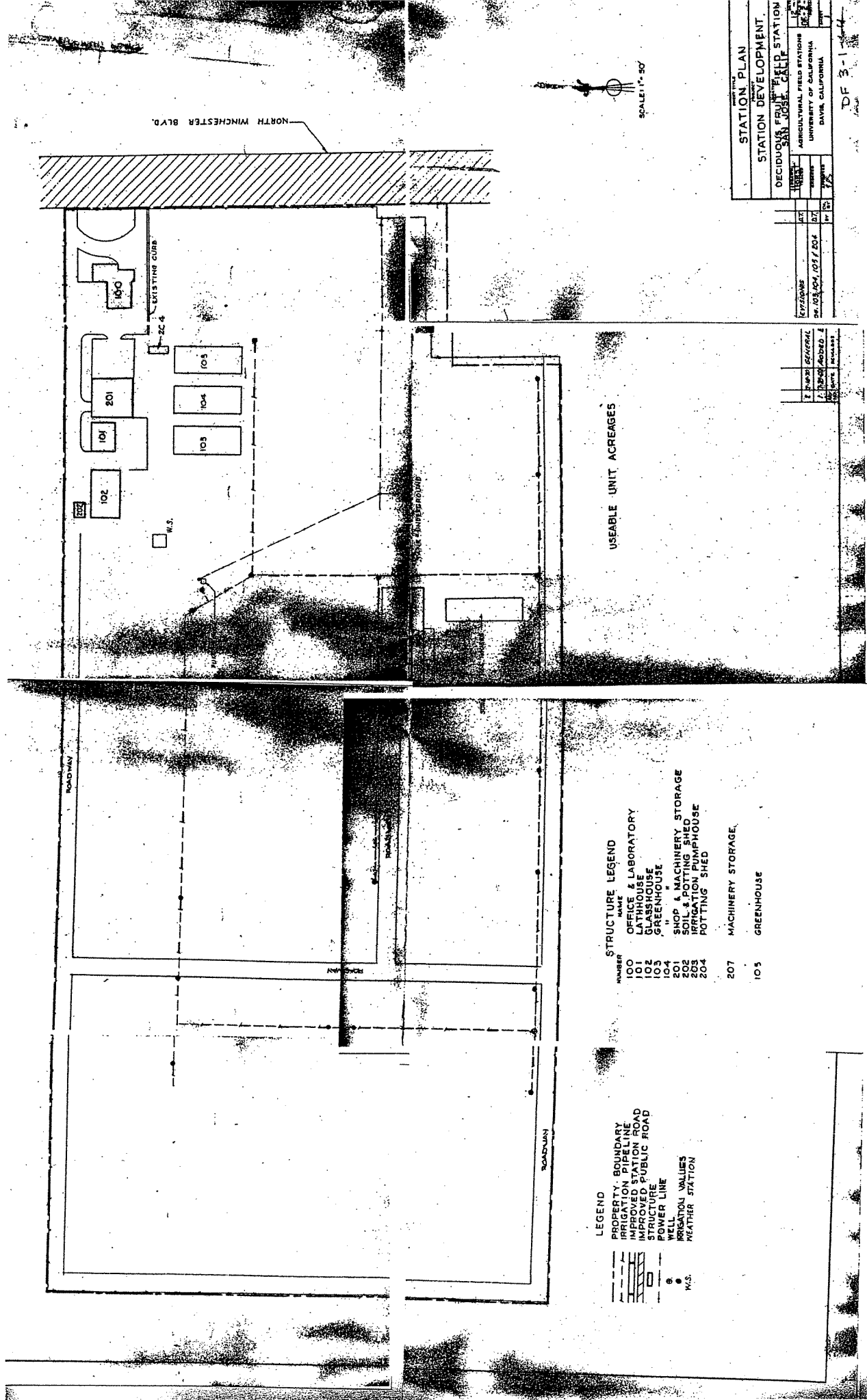
We would also like to note that continued development consistent with City's General Plans will have a cumulative impact on PG&E's gas and electric systems and may require on-site and off-site additions and improvements to the facilities which supply these services. Because utility facilities are operated as an integrated system, the presence of an existing gas or electric transmission or distribution facility does not necessarily mean the facility has capacity to connect new loads.

Expansion of distribution and transmission lines and related facilities is a necessary consequence of growth and development. In addition to adding new distribution feeders, the range of electric system improvements needed to accommodate growth may include upgrading existing substation and transmission line equipment, expanding existing substations to their ultimate buildout capacity, and building new substations and interconnecting transmission lines. Comparable upgrades or additions needed to accommodate additional load on the gas system could include facilities such as regulator stations, odorizer stations, valve lots, distribution and transmission lines.

We would like to recommend that environmental documents for proposed development projects include adequate evaluation of cumulative impacts to utility systems, the utility facilities needed to serve those developments and any potential environmental issues associated with extending utility service to the proposed project. This will assure the project's compliance with CEQA and reduce potential delays to the project schedule.

We also encourage the Planning Office of the City to include information about the issue of electric and magnetic fields (EMF) in environmental documents. It is PG&E's policy to share information and educate people about the issue of EMF.

Electric and Magnetic Fields (EMF) exist wherever there is electricity--in appliances, homes, schools and offices, and in power lines. There is no scientific consensus on the actual health effects of EMF exposure, but it is an issue of public concern. If you have questions about EMF, please call your local PG&E office. A package of information which includes materials from the California Department of Health Services and other groups will be sent to you upon your request.



STRUCTURE LEGEND

NUMBER	NAME
100	OFFICE & LABORATORY
101	LATHHOUSE
102	GLASSHOUSE
103	GREENHOUSE
201	SHOP & MACHINERY STORAGE
202	SOIL & POTTING SHED
203	IRRIGATION PUMPHOUSE
204	POTTING SHED
207	MACHINERY STORAGE
105	GREENHOUSE

LEGEND

[Symbol]	PROPERTY BOUNDARY
[Symbol]	IRRIGATION PIPELINE
[Symbol]	IMPROVED PAVEMENT ROAD
[Symbol]	IMPROVED PUBLIC ROAD
[Symbol]	STRUCTURE
[Symbol]	POWER LINE
[Symbol]	WELL
[Symbol]	IRRIGATION VALVES
[Symbol]	WEATHER STATION

USEABLE UNIT ACRES

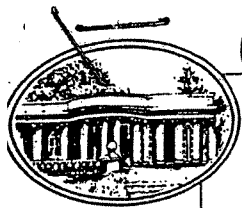
STATION PLAN

STATION DEVELOPMENT

STATION	DATE	BY	REVISION
STATION 1	10/1/54	DAVE CALPURNIA	1
STATION 2	10/1/54	DAVE CALPURNIA	2
STATION 3	10/1/54	DAVE CALPURNIA	3
STATION 4	10/1/54	DAVE CALPURNIA	4
STATION 5	10/1/54	DAVE CALPURNIA	5
STATION 6	10/1/54	DAVE CALPURNIA	6
STATION 7	10/1/54	DAVE CALPURNIA	7
STATION 8	10/1/54	DAVE CALPURNIA	8
STATION 9	10/1/54	DAVE CALPURNIA	9
STATION 10	10/1/54	DAVE CALPURNIA	10

DF 3-1-54

1710



California History Center

STAFF

Donald McArthur
Director

Sharen Metz
Community Relations-
Development Officer

Kathi McDavid
Media-Instructional
Assistant

David Rickman
Curatorial-Art
Department

Lesley McCortney
Community Services

Lary Jane Givens
Recent-Volunteer
Coordinator

February 9, 1984

Mr. Alfred M. Amstutz
326 Spar Avenue
San Jose, CA 95117

Dear Mr. Amstutz:

I want to thank you for taking the time and effort to put together the materials on the Experimental Fruit Field Station. It has taken me a long time to find the right person to speak to, but the wait has been worthwhile.

If it is alright with you these materials will go on file in our library as documentation of the Field Station. And thanks to you, some of this information will appear in my book, Passing Farms: Enduring Values.

I assume that you wrote the article in California Agriculture, (Vol 19, No. 11, Nov., 1965). Even though the article is unsigned I see that it is the same as the signed article by you, 1971. Please let me know if I am wrong because I am giving you credit for the 1965 article.

Once again, thank you for your most useful information.

Sincerely,

Yvonne Jacobson

Yvonne Jacobson
415 948-5640 (home)

26715 Birch Hill Way
Los Altos Hills, CA 94022

FOUNDATION BOARD OF TRUSTEES

Will W. Lester
President

Morton I. Levine
Vice-President

Donald McArthur
Executive Director

Sharen Metz
Secretary

Mr. Carl Estersohn
Treasurer

David Martin
Legal Advisor

Marion Card
Trustee

Anthony Lopina
Trustee

Madeline Malovos
Trustees

Carole Pavlina
Trustee

Dr. Walter Travis
Trustee

Robert C. Smithwick
Trustee

Dorothy Varian
Trustee

Dr. Walter Warren
Trustee

Stephen White
Trustee

DATE: January 18, 1956

TO: County of Santa Clara Planning Commission

FROM: County of Santa Clara Planning Department

SUBJECT: Planning Department report on the request of the Campbell Union School District for approval of a school site on Saratoga Avenue, south of Pruneridge Avenue (Perlenda property).

On December 2, 1955, the Campbell Union School District requested approval of a school site on a piece of property, approximately 10 acres in size, located on Saratoga Avenue south of Pruneridge Avenue. This property was designated as "Parcel 1" of two parcels measuring about 17½ acres in all, and was situated on the northern portion of the area.

At its meeting of January 4, 1956, the County of Santa Clara Planning Commission, after hearing a full report on the matter from members of the County Planning Department and the County Engineers Department, disapproved the site. This action was taken after due consideration of all the problems relating to severance of the area by the proposed San Tomas Aquino Parkway and drainage improvements.

Special emphasis was placed by the Commission of the following facts:

1. An Official Plan Line had been established for the parkway. Modification of this line to make the site more accessible and useful for school planning purposes would cause months of delay and additional public hearings by both the Planning Commission and the Board of Supervisors.
2. Design and engineering facts in the area had been carefully enough evaluated to make any adjustment in the proposed new creek alignment difficult, costly and less efficient.
3. The nearby area, Saratoga Avenue and Pruneridge Avenue, had been flooded by the San Tomas Aquino Creek in December 1955, thereby making drainage improvements a matter of extreme urgency. Contracts for final design of these improvements have already been let by the Board of Supervisors and would be difficult to delay or re-negotiate.

In conclusion, the Commission indicated that they and the Planning Department would be amenable to any invitation from the School District to assist in locating a suitable site in the area.

At the request of Campbell Union School District officials, a meeting was called and held in the office of the Planning Department on January 11, 1956. The purpose of the meeting was to examine all remaining possibilities for locating a school site in this particular service area. It was attended by representatives of the School District, the County Flood Control Advisory District, the County Engineers Department, the County Planning Department and the Mark Thomas Company.

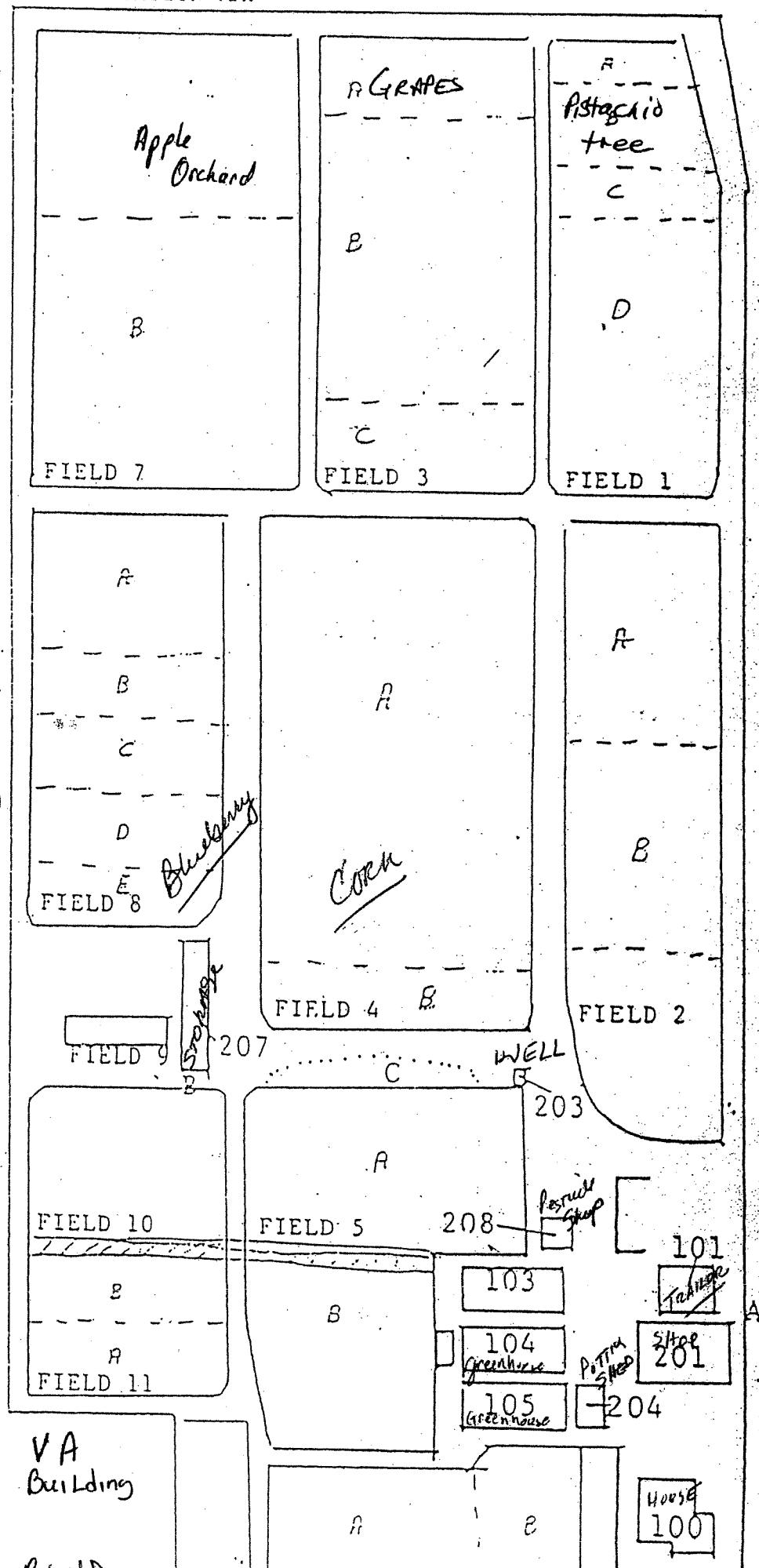
See page 3

- Offices, Meeting Room and Laboratory Area
- Lathhouse
- Greenhouse

PESTICIDE

$$N \rightarrow$$

500 150 300
APPROXIMATE SCALE (FEET)



The following sites were discussed:

1. Perlenda property. Parcels 1 and 2, 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres.

School District officials indicated that their Board of Trustees might favorably consider the acquisition of all 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres of the Perlenda property, provided the site could be made accessible and useful with provision for the San Tomas Aquino Parkway and drainage improvements as originally planned.

They indicated that acquisition of the total site with provision for improvements as planned would necessitate their making use of the southern portion of the property for school planning purposes. Not enough land would be left over on the north side of the proposed parkway and creek. Access to the site would be from Forest Avenue until such a time as the parkway and creek were constructed in the area. If the School District acquired ownership of the entire property, they could eventually arrange with the county to exchange the needed rights-of-way for an overpass across the improvements to connect Forest Avenue directly with the site.

Use of the southern portion of the property would require the School District to provide adequate allowance for the eventual intersection of two proposed 120 roads, Saratoga Avenue and the San Tomas Aquino Parkway. Dirt excavated during the construction of the new parkway and realigned creek could be used to fill the old creek bed, thereby restoring to use land which would otherwise lie dormant.

It was observed in passing that any plans the City of Santa Clara might have for modifying the design of the parkway and creek in their jurisdiction to the north would have little bearing on the design of facilities in the area served by the Campbell Union School District.

2. Site of southeast corner of Saratoga Avenue and Pruneridge Avenues.

Inspection and measurement on a recent aerial photograph, corroborated by field check, indicated that an insufficient amount of acreage existed on this site for adequate school planning purposes. A little over seven acres are available, nearly three less than the minimum required by the State Department of Education for elementary school sites. This site is irregularly shaped and peripheral to the school service area, the northern portion of which is both in the Santa Clara School District and the City of Santa Clara. It was flooded during the Christmas 1955 storm. The area adjacent to it is filling up rapidly with subdivision homes all the way to the creek.

3. Site on Stevens Creek Road, west of proposed San Tomas Aquino Parkway.

Although open space appears to be in adequate quantity on this site, its location at the intersection of a proposed parkway and one of the county's most heavily used roads renders it undesirable for elementary school purposes. Added to the problems of overpassing the parkway and creek would be those relating to the protection of children walking to a site at a far corner of the school service area along the Stevens Creek Road.

4. University of California Experimental Farm and Holderman's Sanitarium Santa Clara-Los Gatos Road near Forest Avenue. (18 acres)

In addition to the three sites previously mentioned, the parcels of land upon which these facilities are located represent the only open land remaining in the school service area suitable for school planning purposes. The total area involved is 18 acres.

The Experimental Farm is located on a question-mark shaped parcel of land approximately 10 acres in size, the center portion being as narrow as 125 feet. It is one of six basic agricultural research stations owned and operated throughout the State by the University of California, and has been situated on the present site for thirty years. The remaining eight acres are leased by the State of California to Holderman's Sanitarium for use as a home mainly for the wives and dependent daughters of Civil War Veterans.

The Station's work is long range in nature and encompasses study of all forms of agriculture and plant pathology in the central coastal counties area. Some projects begun as long as 15 years ago are still under active analysis—and have as much as 15 more years of growth to undergo before being completed. Accomplishment of the station include origination of all basic strawberry types presently being grown in the state; analysis of black line disease in walnut trees; extensive study of oak root fungus throughout the valley, and some 20 years work in studying ways to eradicate pear blight.

The University of California acquired title to the property in 1937, and has since spent considerable sums to adapt the building and grounds to more efficient operation. The State has likewise undertaken extensive improvements in the sanitarium.

Operation of the farm appears to be compatible with the sub-division homes on all sides in that it provides an open space of trees, plants, berries and grasses—all under active cultivation and control.

The problems attending the likelihood of one public agency successfully condemning land held by another are such that School District officials feel they cannot be assured either of acquiring ownership of this land, or doing so in time to relieve the pressing need for classrooms in the area.

19 SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1955



No news at all is the best news that can be turned up by Dr. Robert Raabe, U.C. pathologist, when he examines fruit tree roots. He is planted with the hope that they will resist oak root fungus. Above, Dr. Raabe carves away root tissue to find that armillaria root rot has wrecked the root system. Alfred Amstutz, superintendent of the Deciduous Fruit Station here, watches. At left, tractor pulls up topped trees that were planted 17 years ago as forest. New trees will be planted on plot which is highly infected with disease.

Rudolph, B.A.

Now they know — it's verticilliosis. Pacific Rural Press. 111(25):
763-766. June 19, 1926.

Rudolph, B.A.

A preliminary report of a digest of the world's literature on hadromycosis
due to Verticillium spp. Phytopath. 19(12):1138. December, 1929.

Rudolph, B.A.

Verticillium hadromycosis. Abstracts of dissertations. Stanford University
Bul. 5th series. 4(78):18-20. 1929.

Rudolph, B.A.

On spraying for blight control. Diamond Walnut News 12(1):10-11.
February, 1930.

Rudolph, B.A.

On the control of bacterial blight of walnuts. Phytopath. 20(10):856. 1930.

Rudolph, B.A.

Correct brown rot spraying. Pacific Rural Press. 121(9):237.
February 28, 1931.

Rudolph, B.A.

Four years of research in walnut blight control. How to prepare spray
and when to apply. Diamond Walnut News. 13(1):8-9. 1931.

Rudolph, B.A.

Verticillium hadromycosis. Hilgardia 5(9):197-360. 1931.

Rudolph, B.A.

Spraying for walnut blight control. Pacific Rural Press 122(26):590-594.
December, 1931.

Rudolph, B.A.

Walnut blight and its control. California Cultivator. 78(4):78-79, 91.
January 23, 1932.

Rudolph, B.A.

Bacterial blight of walnuts and its control. Diamond Walnut News.
14(1):4-6. 1932.

Rudolph, B.A.

The preparation of Bordeaux spray for walnut blight control. Diamond
Walnut News 14(1):8-9. 1932.

Rudolph, B.A.

For control of walnut "blight". Pacific Rural Press. 125(6):95.
February 11, 1933.

PUBLISHED WRITINGS OF WORK DONE AT THE
DECIDUOUS FRUIT STATION

008/1971

Baker, Richard E., and Victor Voth

Sample size and plot size for testing resistance of strawberry varieties to Verticillium wilt. Phytopathology 38(12):1025. December, 1949.

Chandler, W.H.

Treatment with zinc for little-leaf of deciduous fruit trees.
Mimeographed sheet No. 1097. Univ. of Calif.

Lovell, Oliver H.

The vegetable weevil -- Listroderes obliquus. Calif. Agr. Expt. Sta.
Bul. 546. December, 1932.

Rudolph, B.A. (Unsigned article)

Need for orchard sanitation in the control of brown rot.
Farm Bureau Monthly. 6(12):14-15. 1922.

Rudolph, B.A.

The preparation of Bordeaux mixture. Farm Bureau Monthly, 7(1):9, 11-13, 1923.

Rudolph, B.A.

When to spray for brown rot of apricots. Farm Bureau Monthly. 7(2):13-14,
18-19. 1923.

Rudolph, B.A.

Orchard sanitation versus brown rot. Farm Bureau Monthly 3(1):15-19. 1924.

Rudolph, B.A.

Orchard sanitation or brown rot -- which? Pacific Rural Press. 107(4):
107-108. January 26, 1924.

Rudolph, B.A.

Apricot brown rot! A warning. Pacific Rural Press 107(8):258. Feb. 23, 1924.

Rudolph, B.A.

Orchard sanitation and brown rot. Sunsweet Standard. 7(9):18-19. 1924.

Rudolph, B.A.

Brown rot -- a warning. Farm Bureau Monthly. 8(3):6. 1924.

Rudolph, B.A.

Monilia blossom blight (brown rot) of apricots. Calif. Agr. Expt. Sta.
Bul. 383. pp. 1-55. 1925.

Rudolph, B.A.

Verticillium wilt of tomatoes in California. Phytopathology 16(3):234. 1926.

- Rudolph, B.A.
Bacteriosis (blight) and its control. Diamond Walnut News. 15(1):9-10. 1933.
- Rudolph, B.A.
Essentials of making Bordeaux spray for control of blight. Diamond Walnut News. 15(1):10-11. 1933.
- Rudolph, B.A.
Bacteriosis (blight) of the English walnut in California and its control. Univ. of Calif. Bul. 564:1-88. December, 1933.
- Rudolph, B.A.
Controlling walnut blight. Pacific Rural Press 127(7):146 & 155. February 17, 1934.
- Rudolph, B.A.
Brown rot of stone fruits and its control under California conditions. The Blue Anchor. 12(3):4-6 and 23-24. March, 1935.
- Rudolph, B.A.
An experiment to determine the susceptibility of flax to Verticilliosis. Phytopathology 25(9):892. September, 1935.
- Rudolph, B.A.
Brown rot control -- vital importance of pruning stressed to prevent losses next spring. Sunsweet Standard. 19(8):10-11. January, 1936.
- Rudolph, B.A.
Spraying for the control of brown rot in prune and apricot blossoms. Sunsweet Standard 19(9):9,14,15. February, 1936.
- Rudolph, B.A.
Walnut "blight" and its control with sprays. Pacific Rural Press. 131(8):234. February, 1936.
- Rudolph, B.A.
Control of an old offender, brown rot of stone fruits. Pacific Rural Press. 131(8):240. February, 1936.
- Rudolph, B.A., and W.C. Snyder.
Brown rot of stone fruits on the Pacific Coast and its control. Better Fruit. 30(10):3-5. April, 1936.
- Rudolph, B.A., and W.C. Snyder.
Verticillium from snapdragon, watermelon, celery and cowpea. Plant Disease Reporter. 29(7):125-126. April 15, 1936.
- Rudolph, B.A., and W.C. Snyder
Verticillium wilt of pepper. Plant Disease Reporter. 21(22):404. December, 1937.

- Rudolph, B.A.
Suggestions in walnut "blight" control. Pacific Rural Press. 135(7):
182-183. February 12, 1938.
- Rudolph, B.A.
Brown rot control of deciduous fruits. Pacific Rural Press. 135(10):262.
March 5, 1938.
- Rudolph, B.A., and George J. Harrison
Attempts to control Verticillium wilt of cotton and breeding for resistance.
Phytopathology, 29(8):753. 1939.
- Rudolph, B.A.
Verticillium wilt of cotton in California. California Cultivator. 85(5):133
and 159. Feb. 26, 1938. Cont'd. March 12, 1938. 85(6):166 and 187.
- Rudolph, B.A., and W.C. Snyder
Verticillium wilt of Persian and honeydew melons. Plant Disease Reporter.
22(22):447. December 1, 1938.
- Rudolph, B.A.
The relation between Bordeaux spray burn and low grade walnuts. Diamond
Walnut News. 21(2):4-5. March, 1939.
- Rudolph, B.A.
Bordeaux injury on walnut quality. Pacific Rural Press. 137(8):182.
February 25, 1939.
- Rudolph, B.A., and W.C. Snyder
Verticillium wilt of pepper, Capsicum annum. Phytopath. 24(4):360. April, 1939.
- Rudolph, B.A.
A new walnut blight spray. California Cultivator. 87(3):61, 75. Feb. 10, 1940.
- Rudolph, B.A.
A new blight control spray -- red cuprous oxide! Diamond Walnut News.
22(2):4-6. March, 1940.
- Rudolph, B.A.
A possible relationship between the walnut erinose mite and walnut blight.
Science Weekly. N.S. 98(250):430. Friday, November 12, 1943.
- Rudolph, B.A.
The walnut mite a carrier of walnut blight. Diamond Walnut News.
25(6):5-6. November, 1943.
- Rudolph, B.A.
The unimportance of tomato seed in the dissemination of Verticillium wilt
in California. Phytopath. 34(7):622-630. July, 1944.
- Rudolph, B.A. and George J. Harrison
The unimportance of cotton seed in the dissemination of Verticillium wilt
in California. Phytopath. 34(10):849-860. October, 1944.

Rudolph, B.A., and George J. Harrison

The invasion of the internal structure of cotton seed by certain *Fusaria*.
Phytopathology 35(7):542-548. July, 1945.

Rudolph, B.A.

Attempts to control bacterial blights of pear and walnut with lenicillin.
Phytopathology 36(9):717-725. September, 1946.

Shapovalov, M., and B.A. Rudolph

Verticillium hadromycosis (wilt) of cotton in California. Plant Disease
Reporter. 14(2):9-10. January 15, 1930.

Shapovalov, M., and B.A. Rudolph

ESSAR — A new *verticillium* wilt resistant canning tomato. Seed World
46(13):12-13. December 29, 1939.

Smith, Leslie M.

Control of strawberry mite.
Mimeographed sheet. Undated and unnumbered.

Smith, Leslie M.

Macrorileya Oecanthi ashm. A hymenopterous egg parasite of tree crickets.
Univ. of Calif. Entomology. 5(8):165-172. 1930.

Smith, Leslie M.

The effect of sulphur on deciduous trees. Calif. Dept. of Agr. Monthly
Bulletin. 20(2):170-171. February, 1931.

Smith, Leslie M.

The shot hole borer. Univ. of Calif. Ext. Cir. 64. April, 1932.

Smith, Leslie M.

The emergence of pear thrips in the Healdsburg area of California in 1932.
Univ. of Calif. Bul. 562. November, 1933.

Smith, Leslie M.

Tar sprays. Paper delivered before the Calif. Entomological Club of
California Feb. 16, 1934. Mimeographed circular.

Smith, Leslie M.

Fluosilicate dusts not suitable for use on raspberries. Mimeographed publi-
cation of the Divl of Entomology and Parasitology of the Univ.
of Calif. April, 1935.

Smith, Leslie M.

Tar sprays for the mealy plum aphid. Pacific Rural Press. Nov. 9, 1935.

Smith, Leslie M., and Homer Lowe.

The control of walnut aphid by winter spraying with coal tar distillates.
Diamond Walnut News. 18(1):4. January, 1936.

- Thomas, Harold E.
Verticillium wilt of strawberries. Calif. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 530.
June, 1932.
- Thomas, Harold E.
Studies on Armillaria mellea (Vahl) Quel., infection parasitism and
host resistance. Jour. of Agr. Res. 48(3):187-219.
February 1, 1934.
- Thomas, Harold E.
Suggestions for combating oak root fungus. Almond Facts. Oct-Nov, 1938.
- Thomas, Harold E.
The use of carbon bisulphide in the control of Armillaria root rot.
Phytopathology 29 (9). September, 1939.
- Thomas, Harold E.
The production of strawberries in California. Calif. Agr. Expt. Sta.
Cir. 113. December, 1939.
- Thomas, Harold E.
The identification and treatment of Armillaria root rot. Almond Facts,
March, 1942.
- Thomas, Harold E.
The strawberry in the home garden. Univ. of Calif. pithographed
circular 10m-1, 1944(9021).
- Thomas, Harold E.
The Shasta, Sierra, Lassen, Tahoe and Donner strawberries. Calif. Agr.
Expt. Sta. Bul. 690. February, 1945.
- Thomas, Harold E., Harvey E. Thomas, Catherine Roberts and Al Amstutz.
Rootstock susceptibility to Armillaria mellea. Phytopathology. 38(2):
152-154. February, 1948.
- Thomas, Harvey Earl and Harold E.
Plants affected by fire blight. Phytopathology 21(4):425-437. April, 1931.
- Smith, Ralph E.
Diamond canker of the prune. Phytopathology. 19(12):1139. December, 1929.
- Smith, Ralph E.
The diamond canker disease of the French prune in California. Calif. Agr.
Ext. Cir. 67. October, 1932.
- Smith, Ralph E.
Transmission of diamond canker of the French prune. Phytopathology 31(10):
886. October, 1941.

Plant Pathologist 'No Fiddlefoot'

Amstutz Ends 40th Year At UC's S.J. Station

SAN JOSE, CALIF., June 10.—Dr. Joseph Amstutz, plant pathologist at the University of California's San Jose station, has been named to make big gains in the field of plant pathology. Amstutz, who has been at the station for 40 years, has been named to make big gains in the field of plant pathology. Amstutz, who has been at the station for 40 years, has been named to make big gains in the field of plant pathology.

Amstutz says that his research has been named to make big gains in the field of plant pathology. Amstutz, who has been at the station for 40 years, has been named to make big gains in the field of plant pathology. Amstutz, who has been at the station for 40 years, has been named to make big gains in the field of plant pathology.

Amstutz says that his research has been named to make big gains in the field of plant pathology. Amstutz, who has been at the station for 40 years, has been named to make big gains in the field of plant pathology. Amstutz, who has been at the station for 40 years, has been named to make big gains in the field of plant pathology.

Amstutz was no fiddlefoot and he rode the changes out, always getting his business mail at the same address while he worked his way up the ladder from an assistant's job to his present position as superintendent of the station.

Amstutz says that his research has been named to make big gains in the field of plant pathology. Amstutz, who has been at the station for 40 years, has been named to make big gains in the field of plant pathology. Amstutz, who has been at the station for 40 years, has been named to make big gains in the field of plant pathology.

Amstutz says that his research has been named to make big gains in the field of plant pathology. Amstutz, who has been at the station for 40 years, has been named to make big gains in the field of plant pathology. Amstutz, who has been at the station for 40 years, has been named to make big gains in the field of plant pathology.



It Took Time To Earn This Pin

Agricultural station survives urban invasion

By ROBERT HOF

NEXT door is a bank, on the other side a dominum and houses, across the street sits a creek shopping center.

But smack dab in the middle of metropolitan San Francisco stands 18 acres of farmland that has stood more than 50 years of encroaching development of some of the best fertile land in the world.

It's the University of California's Deciduous Fruit Field Station, located block north of Stevens Creek Boulevard at Winchester Boulevard and Forest Avenue. One of nine field stations in the state, the field station was established in 1920 to study problems related to deciduous fruits, for which Santa Clara Valley was famous the world over. It has since expanded to cover all the crops grown in coastal valley areas.

Now the station is doing everything from growing plants that make gasoline to developing new earling varieties of strawberries to fooling hirsanthemums into hinking it's late summer when it's not. And on the and grows not only pears, but dozens of different lowers and turfgrasses, olives and blackberries.

How did such an oasis come about in an unlikely place?

The answer lies back in the late 1800's, when land grant colleges were established to perform research to improve agriculture.

The problem was, according to Tom Byrne, horticultural research specialist at the field station, that "nobody went to college to learn agriculture." So the

University of California began the Agricultural Extension to get a network of farm advisers in the counties.

"Then they had farm advisers going out into the fields and trying to find problems," says Byrne. "California had a lot of problems," then with diseases and pests.

Eventually nine field stations were established in the state, each with a staff to serve the needs of particular climates and crops. In the Santa Clara Valley's coastal valley climate, those crops were fruits and nuts like peaches, prunes and walnuts. Researchers from all over the state conduct research at the San Jose station.

The Deciduous Fruit Field Station actually started near Mountain View in 1920, where for five years it worked out some of the most pressing problems at the time: oak root fungus, which affects all sorts of trees, brown rot of apricots and irrigation and pruning methods.

The station then moved temporarily to Seattle Avenue in Willow Glen, and a year later to its present location, which then belonged to the Women's Relief Corps Home, a state hospital that served wives and daughters of Civil War veterans.

Until a couple of decades ago, most of the research concerned deciduous fruits, which remained the staple crop here.

And a lot of that research is still going on.

Experiments continue on oak root fungus, one of the first studies begun at the field station, and the most popular. "That's one of the most-used booklets of the University of California puts out," says Tom.

many orchards or farmland here any more, and the station has had to change with the times.

"The field station's role in fruit diminished only 15 or 20 years ago when there was this rapid expansion of people and houses," says Byrne.

"Now there's more of an ornamental bent," he says, mostly because the valley's now a big greenhouse growing area, with ornamental crops that bring in \$100 million a year — mostly exported outside the state, bringing in outside money. Also, foreign countries are making inroads into the domestic ornamental industry, so growers see the need for advances that research can bring.

Three greenhouses funded by growers were built in 1970, and they've housed dozens of experiments with flowers: speeding flowering of mums by giving them light in the middle of the night to make them "think" it's time to flower; developing Easter lily varieties that fit into trucks more easily; and seeing how irrigation and pruning affect rose yield.

Out in the field, the influence of urban areas is evident, though indirectly. The station is trying to find which of 25 varieties of turfgrass grow best here. It's also growing different ground covers to see what mowing height is best. A drought study on iceplant, oleander, pine and other landscape plants has shown that these plants need watering only once a year, and can get by on none except rainfall.

"I wouldn't advocate not watering at all, but Jesus Christ, we water too much," says Kretschm.

And then there's "our famous mint-gardens,"

purpose of the field stations consisting of eight miniature backyards with the same plantings except for different ground covers — bark, grass and others. This fall the station will invite the public to judge each one so landscapers will know people's preferences.

One novelty is a "gasoline plant," that produces 10 gallons an acre. "When gas gets to \$20 a gallon, it'll be economical," says Kretschm.

"All that's strictly for urban areas," Byrne points out. Landscaping and greenhouse problems are similar to agricultural problems, he says, so the station applies agricultural information to landscaping-type problems.

Despite the economic implications of all the studies, Byrne says the purpose of the field stations



A HUGE PUMPKIN grows amid Easter lilies and straw flowers at the Deciduous Fruit Field Station. The Bartlett pears at

traditionally has been more educational than economic.

"The purpose was to educate the farmers. I think it still is," he says. "The initial interest in (the field station) was by the industry." The field stations also allow agriculture to change by providing time, money and land to devote to research that the farmer can't or won't do.

Farmers are farmers," says Byrne. "The farmer gets caught up in the routine. Farmers are very conservative. There's a lot of research being done by private companies," Byrne says, "but it's biased research. A lot of our research gets support because it's supposedly unbiased."

But there's some controversy about the research the field station and the university does despite the apparently good results.

"One side looks at the university and says they're siding the big farmer over the little farmer," says Byrne. "There's the Jeffersonian idea that little farmers are inherently good, the salt of the earth. And that may be good."

The assumption is that the biggest cost benefit is in the larger unit, so our research isn't directed toward the small farm. There's no research to help that person."

Byrne says that's not necessarily the university's or the researcher's fault since they're not trying to solve social problems themselves.

top used to be common trees before the valley's population and housing boom.

"There isn't a consensus on what approach to use."

"It's hard to get by on an acre with more than subsistence," he said, especially if that acre grows only one crop as large farms do, resulting in pest problems that require pesticides.

"Maybe we'll go back to hand labor and diversified planting (which discourages pests)," says Byrne.

"Maybe that wouldn't be so bad," adds Glen Bettelheim, a field worker at the station.

"Biological control is coming," says Kretschm. "but it's way down the line. You gotta accept pesticides and die a slow death or starve real fast."

It looks like the field station will remain though despite controversy and endless urban sprawl.

COMMITTEE FOR THE PRESERVATION OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
DECIDUOUS FRUIT EXPERIMENT STATION

Report of meeting held at the Will Weston Ranch, June 23, 1950.

Present: Dean Hutchison of the College of Agriculture, Univ. of California.

Committee members:

R. V. Garrod
J.E. Wiesendanger
Chas. Cali
Chas. Gubser
Herbert Hight

Ed Gould
Harry Dickerman
Joseph Puppo
Frank Steindorf
A. E. Rae

Remarks from each committee-man were offered, relative to pests and diseases of fruits and vegetables grown in the Central Coast Counties, and the need for on-the-spot research into such problems.

The Dean's responses indicated:

1. No present intent on the part of the University to close the Station.
2. A belief that laboratory and experimental work done at Berkeley and Davis make expansion of the local Station unnecessary.
3. Lack of funds make expansion difficult, at least for the present.
4. A wish or hope that title to the 18 acres now administered by the Department of Military Affairs might be transferred to the County of Santa Clara, with the understanding that 13 acres thereof be leased to the Station. (This is substantially the same as the present arrangement, and would permit closing the Station at any time.)
5. The question of the purchase or acquisition of land for the use of the Station, as stipulated by an act of the Legislature appropriating money therefor, apparently is being tabled without comment.

A. E. Rae, Secretary

San Jose Mercury
20 Thursday Nov. 30, 1950

Move Afoot To Bolster U.C. Station

Need for expanding deciduous fruit and vegetable disease and insect research at the University of California's laboratory on Santa Clara-Los Gatos Road was strongly emphasized yesterday at a growers' meeting here.

A committee of 18, representing growers and farm organizations, met in Hotel De Anza. Guests included A. J. McFadden of Santa Ana, member of the university's Board of Regents, and Assemblymen Robert C. Kirkwood and Charles S. Gubser.

Although the laboratory's scope extends throughout the Central Coast counties, it is staffed with only one scientist, a secretary, and one worker, the meeting was told by R. V. Garrod, committee chairman.

"The station never has received the amount of recognition its importance deserves," said Garrod. "This valley leads the entire State in the production of prunes, pears and apricots and is a heavy producer of other crops."

"For that reason outbreaks of fruit and vegetable diseases and appearance of destructive insects is a very serious matter. We feel that research to combat such ravages should be conducted where the crops are grown, rather than at Berkeley or Davis where different climatic conditions prevail."

The laboratory is located on approximately 13 acres of land included in the Women's Relief Corps Home, property operated by the California Veterans Board. Garrod said the University of California has leased the 13 acres for research purposes for 20 years.

"We are not working to take over the home," Garrod said, "but if the Veterans Board voluntarily gives it up we'd like to have it considered for laboratory expansion. We believe growers' interests come first since the agricultural industry contributes so much to the valley's existence."

The Relief Corps Home houses widows and daughters of those who served with the "Grand Army of the Republic" during the Civil War. Sen. Jack Thompson was prevented from attending yesterday's meeting by illness. Arthur E. Rae, Cupertino area, is the committee's secretary.

Mercury-Herald Tues. Feb. 23, '50 P. 14

Farmers Ask Help To Keep Fruit Experiment Station

Appeals from three agricultural organizations that Santa Clara County Board of Supervisors insure continuance of University of California's Deciduous Fruit Ex-

periment Station were filed by the Board yesterday "pending developments."

Petitioning organizations were Santa Clara Walnut Growers Association, California Farmers, Inc., and East Side Center, Santa Clara County Farm Bureau.

Issue arose last week when Supervisors indicated they might be interested in taking over Women's Relief Corps Home as a haven for aged county indigents.

Land on which both the home and experiment station stand is owned and administered by the State, which has indicated it will close the home.

Walnut Growers' letter, signed by A. E. Rae, organization secretary, declared the group's 1300 members would "look with disapproval" on any move that "might jeopardize" continuation of work at the station in its present location.

R. V. Garrod, writing for California Farmers, said the station has aided agriculturalists in the Valley combat plant and tree disease for 22 years and that removal of the station would occasion "the loss of much real wealth."

East Side Center, Farm Bureau, advanced substantially the same arguments.

California greenhouse project completed:

June 1970
Florist Review

New \$40,000 facility in San Jose is ready for growers' problems

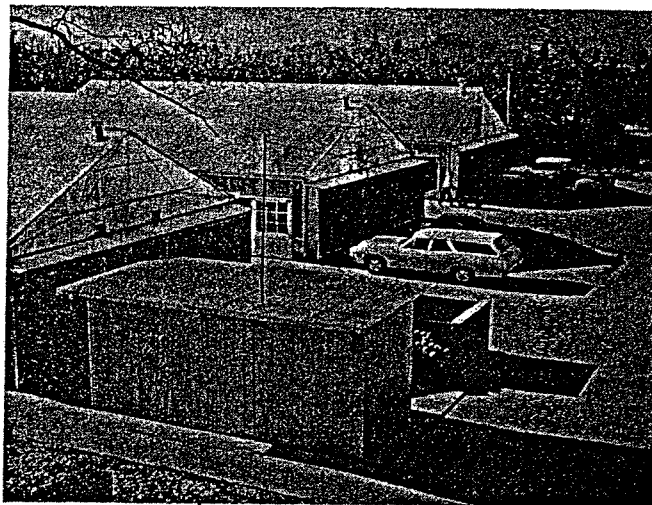
by Thomas G. Byrne

YOSH NISHIMOTO, chairman of the California State Florists' Association growers' research committee (north), recently sent a letter to Dr. James B. Ken-

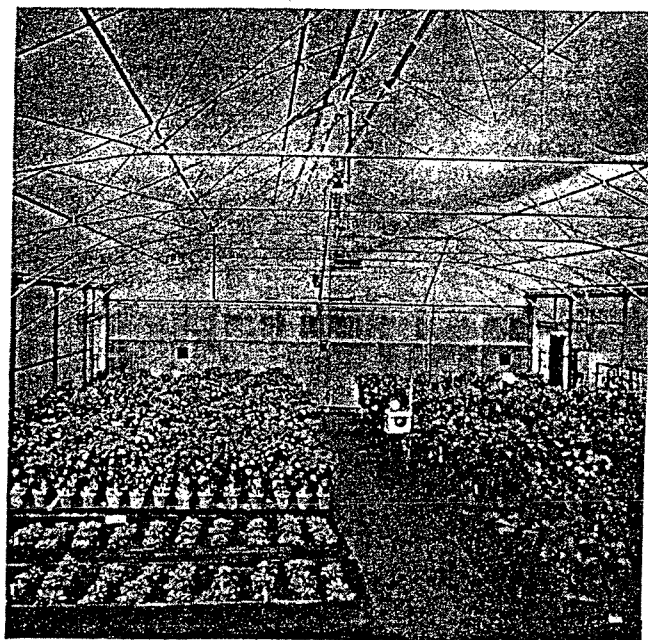
drick, vice-president, agricultural sciences, University of California. In it he reported the completion of a new \$40,000 floricultural research greenhouse installation at the University of California deciduous fruit field station at San Jose. He also indicated that the range had been turned over to the department of environmental horticulture which is headquartered at the Davis campus.



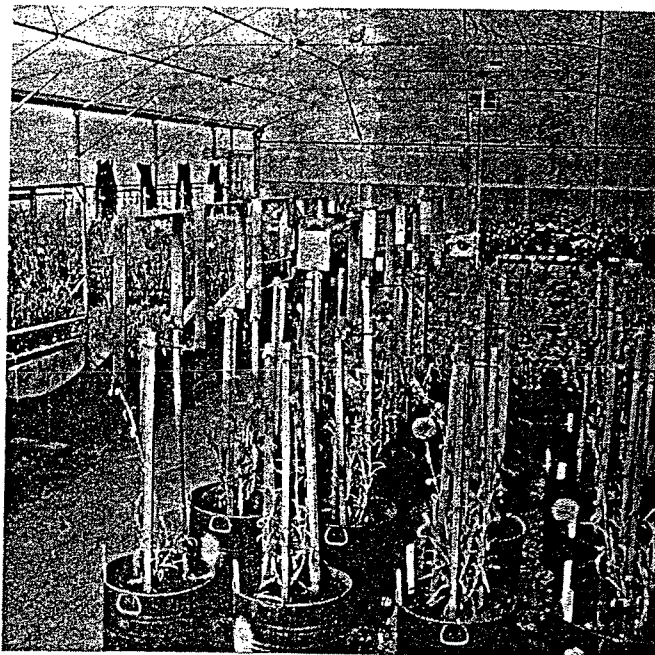
University of California deciduous fruit field station headquarters building. It includes offices, laboratory and meeting room. Greenhouses can be seen in the left rear.



Floriculture greenhouses. Potting shed complex in center foreground.



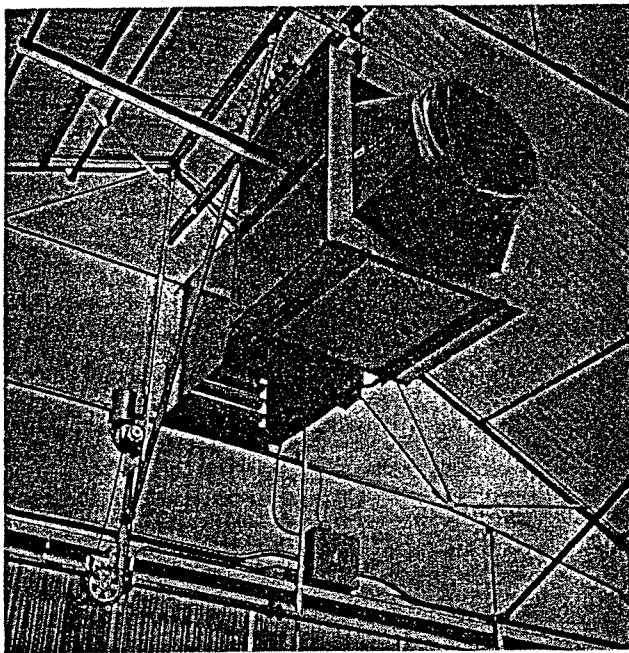
Interior view of mum house (here shown with an initial planting of poinsettias used as a test crop while the rest of the range was being completed). Note box at plant height at edge of center aisle. It contains sensing element for temperature control and a fan to move greenhouse air over the element. The end vent is in closed position.



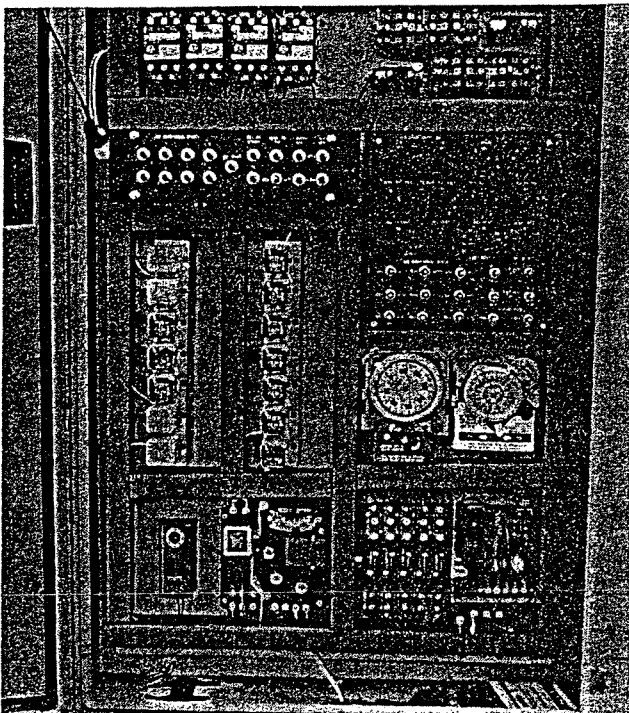
Interior of the carnation house. Plants in foreground are part of a soil moisture relationship study.

This simple gesture officially brought the CSFA university research building program to an end. It also marked a new approach to industry support of university research that had its beginning at UCLA shortly after World War II.

Cut flowers are an important export crop in Cali-



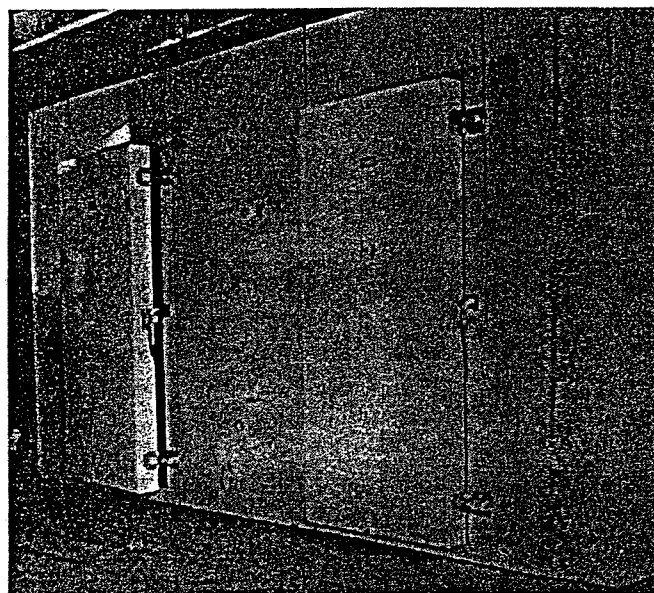
Modine Flora-Guard unit during decondensation cycle. Note the opened louver behind the unit.



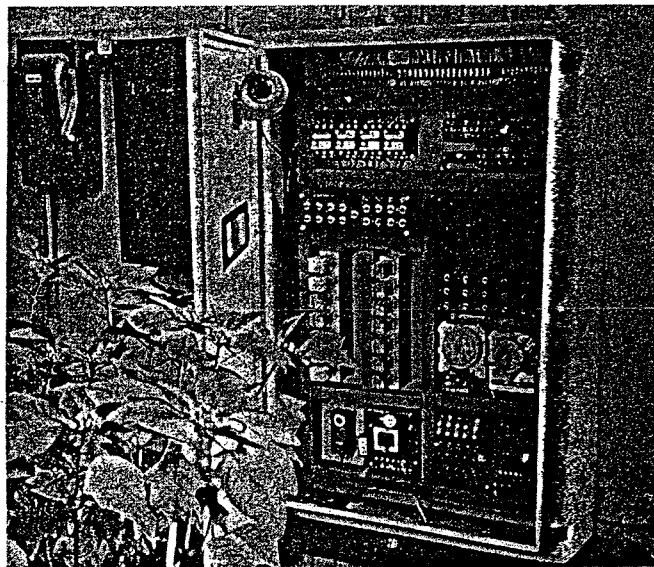
Close-up of control panel. The timer on the right determines the day/night cycle. The one next to it on the left programs the decondensate cycle. Above the timers is the actual control panel. Fans, vents and heater can be set for automatic or manual operation. To the left of the controls is a double row of lights that operate when a vent opens or closes, showing which stage the entire system is operating under.

fornia. The resultant new money they bring into the state has an important effect on the economy. Floriculture has continued as an area of research within the total ornamentals program largely because of the economic implications. More important, perhaps, has been the willingness of statewide industry to assume much of the financial responsibility for industry-oriented investigations. Researchers and growers alike agree that continuing technical advances in production and marketing are necessary if the state is to continue as a leading flower-producing area.

San Jose, for the benefit of readers not familiar with the geography of central coastal California, is a large, rapidly growing city at the southern end of San Francisco Bay. The field station site was chosen because it's an existing facility of the UC agricultural experiment station which has been able to provide a certain amount of support for a new research



Step-controller. The panel looks complicated but is not difficult to operate; one of these is in each house.



Two 8x8-foot walk-in boxes that were brought from UCLA and assembled in the shop area. One is maintained at 38 degrees and the other at 50.

project at no extra cost. It's also in the heart of an important flower-growing region. The new greenhouses will have to face and resolve many of the same problems that urbanization is causing growers in many sections of the state to face.

The Santa Clara valley runs south from the bay. It was once one of California's choicest deciduous fruit-producing areas. Santa Clara dried prunes are known the world over. Prune orchards still make up about half of a dwindling total of 50,000 acres of fruits and nuts remaining in the valley. The field station was built 40 years ago to serve the needs of this industry. It is appropriate now that it serve the needs of the region's present leading agricultural crop. Last year this south bay county produced in excess of \$15 million worth of flowers. And as the fruit acreage continues to decrease, the station undoubtedly will shift toward other phases of ornamentals research besides floriculture. There is also an increasing need for new information relating to urban plant use. Several projects dealing with landscape horticulture have already been started under the direction of the newly assigned station director, Tom Kretchun.

The new floriculture unit occupies about one half acre of the 18-acre installation adjacent to an existing office building and shop. It consists of three greenhouses, a small potting shed/soil storage structure and approximately 6,000 square feet of paved parking area. These facilities are shared with the station field maintenance staff and an agricultural extension service air pollution research team studying agricultural waste disposal problems.

Each steel frame, fiber glass greenhouse is 33 feet wide and 80 feet long and oriented in a north-south direction. They were erected by Ickes-Braun Glasshouses Inc. Automatic heating and cooling are provided through a step controller installed in each house by Wadsworth Electric of Denver. The day/night temperature cycle is controlled by time clocks.

Several stages of cooling are available and can be programmed to a variety of sequences (stages). These include two ridge vent positions (cracked and full open); the use of one or both 48-inch exhaust

fans in combination with the end vent (three positions — cracked, half and full open), and evaporative pad cooling. Air also can be drawn into the first two houses through a poly convection tube using one of the exhaust fans and a motorized louver in the gable to which the convection tube is attached. This feature also permits the use of a decondensation cycle during the night. Outside air can be brought into the house during one or more 2-minute periods that are programmed as desired with a time clock.

The third house (roses) is equipped with a Modine Flora-Guard unit which brings in outside air through a motorized louver directly behind the heater. The blower distributes this air through the convection tube. In all of the houses the heater blower continues to recirculate the inside air at set point (the temperature at which neither heating nor cooling is required). The pad for evaporative cooling is located exterior to the vertically operated end vent. The latter opens from the top by gravity and is pulled back by wires which are wound around a threaded pipe.

The east greenhouse is maintained primarily for chrysanthemum research, and the night temperature is set at 64 degrees Fahrenheit. One third of the space is used for seasonal crops such as poinsettias and Easter lilies. The middle house is a 52-degree night temperature carnation house. Again, part of the growing area is used for other cool-grown crops such as snapdragons. The 60-degree west house is used entirely for roses, half of which are being grown in square 5-gallon cans to provide flexibility in designing experiments. The rest of the plants are in raised ground beds.

The mum and carnation houses have asphalt center aisles with 14-foot beds and benches on either side. The rose house was provided with a side aisle to minimize edge effect. The lateral walks are simply graveled. Tables and raised benches are made of redwood and are interchangeable. A 48-inch table can be converted to a 42-inch-wide raised bench by simply placing each concrete block leg on its side and adding a 1x8-inch redwood frame. The first two houses also have a few ground beds because many com-

mercial plantings are of this type.

Liquid fertilization is employed using a 3/4-inch, double-chambered Smith injector with lines to each greenhouse. A separate system provides untreated water.

Most of the plantings will be equipped with automatic irrigation to cut down on the amount of labor required for plant maintenance, because much of the staff's time will be required for recording and compiling data. There's also need to operate at least on a quasicommercial basis to stay aware of typical grower problems.

The soil mix for most of the plantings consists of local field soil (Yolo loam) amended with redwood sawdust. This is steamed by means of a portable steam generator that operates at a pressure of five pounds per square inch. It's moved about the range with a small tractor belonging to the station. Other equipment includes a soil shredder that was donated by George Hatakeda, a carnation grower in nearby Hayward. The Alameda county farm bureau horticulture center donated an electric Taylor truck which has been useful. And a fairly large inventory of other necessary equipment was made available by the department of environmental horticulture.

The staff includes Tom Byrne, research specialist; John Ketchum, greenhouse superintendent; Ernesto Antillon, nurseryman, and Mary Ruiz, greenhouse helper. Tom transferred from the university's agricultural extension service last summer. His previous position was that of farm adviser in the field of floriculture. John transferred from a superintendent's position at UCLA and worked with Tom in setting up the facility. Ernesto transferred from the Davis campus in January. Mary was hired locally on a half-time basis.

Interest in the new greenhouses has been high among California growers. Many have donated labor, supplies and plant materials in addition to financial support. The entire industry contributed to the building fund on a statewide basis. Without this kind of total support, the project would not be at its present stage. It is not practical to list the names here of all who have been involved. However, it's appropriate to mention the name of

one grower who was particularly responsible for coordinating and ramrodding the actual construction. He is James Nakano, Redwood City chrysanthemum grower. Jim spent a great deal of time during the site selection and construction phases acting as a liaison between university personnel, builders and the research committee. His help was indispensable.

Research projects now under way relate to root disease control, soil moisture relationships and insect control. A major goal is to find practical ways to improve production efficiencies and flower quality. Investigations will cover a wide spectrum of problems in all areas of floriculture with particular emphasis on roses, carnations and chrysanthemums. There also will be some work in the area of new crop possibilities and a look at some of the major problems of minor crops.

Reprinted from Florists' Review, Vol. 146, No. 3785 (6-18-70): 26-28, 71-72.

S.J. Field Station Doing Research

By CHARLES BURR

Garden Writer

Tucked away in the "urban sprawl" at Winchester Rd. and Forest Ave. is the 18-acre branch of an institution that was born at the University of California, Berkeley, 100 years ago. It is the San Jose Field Station of the Agricultural Experiment Station, a division of Agricultural Sciences at the University, devoted entirely to research.

The San Jose station is one of nine scattered in strategic climates in California and was established in its present location in 1928. According to Alfred M. Amstutz, its first superintendent and now retired, interested agriculturists had the state legislature acquire the property with the stipulation that it be used solely for agricultural and horticultural research, so it will hopefully continue to be a "green belt" in the midst of a shopping center and residential atmosphere.

The field station operates with a staff of seven, headed by Thomas M. Kretschun, superintendent, and specialists in the maintenance of agricultural and horticultural crops in the field and under glass. A research committee decides which projects should have priority in the use of the station's facilities. Here are some of the projects under way at the present time.

Stephen Wilhelm of the department of Plant Pathology at UC-Berkeley is testing disease-resistant rootstocks for commercial olive varieties. Robert Raabe of the same department is continuing his research on oak root fungus, a big problem with both ornamentals and fruit trees in this county.

There is considerable work being done with strawberries—research on breeding methods and variety selection and control of mites and verticillium wilt by UC-Davis research personnel. When almond production moved from the cool coastal counties to the warmer interior valleys, a problem developed in bud failure and consequent loss of crop. Hopefully, a way will be found by Dr. E. Kester, UC-Davis, to correct the situation.

The Easter Lily you buy in season is lovely, but the bulbs take too long to mature into a flower-producing size. Dr. Henry Kohl of Davis and Mr. Kretschun are trying to find a variety that will mature quickly and cut costs. There are experiments going on with growth regulators.

Some of the important shrubs grown in this area, if everything works out, will apply a "slow-up" regulator when watered and save a lot of pruning time. A project of the Ornamental Horticulture at Davis, being conducted at the



work continuing at the station. You may have noticed that we are using more of Australia's prominent native—the Eucalyptus—as shade and ornamental trees. New (to us) varieties are being tested by Andrew Geiser of the UCD staff for their possible introduction.

The station maintains one of the best pest control systems available, constantly in use to evaluate products to eliminate problems with horticultural crops—a sizeable industry in our valley, as well as in nearby San Mateo and Alameda counties. There are test plots for lawn grasses. A good-looking prospect is a strain of perennial rye-grass that may replace bluegrass and fescues.

It'll be great to get rid of all your nurturing the plants you want to

Verticillium Wilt Resistance in Natural Populations of *Fragaria chiloensis* in California

R. S. Bringham, Stephen Wilhelm, and Victor Voth

Professor of Pomology, University of California, Davis; Professor of Plant Pathology, University of California, Berkeley; and Research Specialist, Pomology, University of California, Davis, respectively.

Acknowledgment is made of the invaluable assistance of Alfred M. Amstutz, Field Station Administrator, Deciduous Fruit Field Station, San Jose, California, in the care and maintenance of the experimental plants.

Accepted for publication 21 July 1965.

ABSTRACT

Forty-one collections of clonal specimens of *Fragaria chiloensis* from 14 coastal sites in California ranging from near Santa Maria (south) to the mouth of the Russian River (north) were tested in the field and greenhouse against a composite inoculum of six strains of *Verticillium albo-atrum*. About 6% of the 986 plants tested proved to be resistant. The percentage of resistant plants in the

various collections ranged from 0 to 25, and the degree of susceptibility in field tests ranged from not significantly different from the susceptible cultivar Lassen (25 collections) to not significantly different from the resistant cultivar Sierra (six collections). Most sites yielded some resistant plants. The significance is discussed.

Some plants of *Fragaria chiloensis* (L.) Dcne. are resistant to *Verticillium* wilt caused by *Verticillium albo-atrum* Reinke & Berth. Thomas (annual reports 1937-39, Univ. California, Berkeley) reported resistance in a clone from Oregon, Wilhelm (9) in a collection from Bodega Bay, Calif., and van Adrichem and Bosher (7) in material from Sooke, British Columbia, and from Point Sur, Calif. The Ettersburg strawberry clones, widely used in breeding (5), were derived from *F. chiloensis* types native to both North and South America. Van Adrichem and Orchard (8) reported resistance in seedlings of *F. chiloensis* from Chile, but Wilhelm (9) reported high susceptibility in seedlings of the cultivated Ambato variety of *F. chiloensis* from Ecuador.

The results described here were obtained from experiments designed to estimate the extent and degree of *Verticillium* resistance in natural colonies of *F. chiloensis* in California in comparison with the reaction of previously tested cultivars.

MATERIALS AND METHODS.—*Plant sources.*—Runner plants were collected at 14 California sites during January and February 1962. From south to north, the sites included one near Santa Maria (Oso Flaco), one near Point Sur, nine between Santa Cruz and San Francisco, and three between Point Reyes and the mouth of the Russian River near Jenner (Tomaes, Bodega Bay, and Arch Rock).

Leaves were removed and the plants were stored in polyethylene bags at about -2 C until planting. If more than one collection was made at a given site, the collections represented different colonies in the area and were distinguished by letter. For example, 15 collections from Año Nuevo were random samples from 15 spatially separated locations at the site. Here, distinct soil differences were present. Colonies A, B, C, E, F, and Q were growing in a meadow environment where the soil contained considerable organic matter; the remainder were sand dune colonies (Fig. 1). Sexual differences were also considered in the selection of colonies. At Año Nuevo, collections B, F, G, M, N, and Q were predominantly female and collections A, C, D, E, H, J, L, and O were predominantly male or hermaphrodite. In general, individual collections were composed

of many clones, and in some instances each plant of the collection was a separate clone.

A distinctive morphological difference was evident in plants from Pigeon Point B and F and Dunes B. In these collections, the pubescence of petioles was outspreading and prominent, whereas the trichomes of all other collections were appressed and less obvious (5).

Field tests.—Before planting, the soil was fumigated with a 3:2 mixture of chloropicrin and methyl bromide at 350 lb./acre under polyethylene cover for 48 hr (10). Plants were inoculated and set in the field at the



Fig. 1. Typical sand dune colony of *Fragaria chiloensis* below Pigeon Point, Calif.

AMAUTI, 1934.
ich causes the
Landwirtsch.

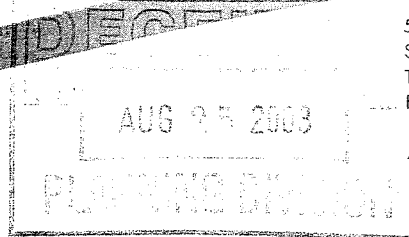
ground to soil
id J. S. Waid
verpool Univ.

960. Investiga-
In D. Parkin-
of soil fungi.

P.
R. J. FOSTER.
mes and poly-
porium grami-
7-235.

upon growth
decomposing
is. 45:479-487.
Hypocrea and
fect and im-
fa and Hypo-
17:75-96.

Vol 56 Feb 17 1966
Phytopathology-
American Phytopathological Society



5750 ALMADEN EXPWY
SAN JOSE, CA 95118-3686
TELEPHONE (408) 265-2600
FACSIMILE (408) 266-0271
www.valleywater.org
AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYER

File: 29707
San Tomas Aquino Creek

RECEIVED
AUG 24 2003

August 22, 2003

Kevin Riley, AICP
Planning Department
City of Santa Clara
1500 Warburton Avenue
Santa Clara, CA 95050

Subject: Notice of Preparation of a Draft Environmental Impact Report for 90 North
Winchester Development Project; Assessor's Parcel Nos. 303-17-047, -048,
and -049

Dear Mr. Riley:

The Santa Clara Valley Water District (District) has reviewed the Notice of Preparation of a Draft Environmental Impact Report (DEIR) for the subject project, received on July 21, 2003.

The project is located within the San Tomas Aquino Creek watershed. According to the Federal Emergency Management Agency Flood Insurance Rate Map, the entire site is within Zone D, an area of undetermined, but possible, flood hazard.

The proposed site cleanup of the adjacent parcels at 90 North Winchester Boulevard will not directly impact any District facility. However, the Notice of Preparation states that due to past agricultural-related practices, a portion of the site's soil has been contaminated. Future proposed development includes the construction of stormwater detention and retention facilities. District staff is concerned that any infiltration of stormwater in an area having contaminated soils will potentially mobilize the contaminants. [To avoid causing groundwater contamination, the District does not recommend the use of groundwater infiltration at this site. If stormwater detention is needed, the facilities should be lined with impermeable material.]

The District would like the opportunity to review and comment on any proposals related to stormwater management with the potential to infiltrate to the groundwater basin. When prepared, please submit a copy of the remediation plan also for review by District staff.

In accordance with District Ordinance 90-1, the owner should show any existing well(s) on the plans. The well(s) should be properly registered with the District and either maintained or abandoned in agreement with District standards. Property owners or their representatives should call the Wells and Water Production Unit at (408) 265-2607, extension 2660, for more information regarding well permits and the registration or abandonment of any wells.



Kevin Riley, AICP
Page 2
August 22, 2003

We look forward to reviewing the DEIR. If you have any further questions, my number is (408) 265-2607, extension 3135.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Wendy Allison".

Wendy Allison
Assistant Engineer II
Community Projects Review Unit

cc: S. Tippetts, Jennie Micko, U. Chatwani, L. Jaimes, W. Allison, File (2)
wa:jl
0821b-pl.doc

- Smith, Leslie and Earl V. Goldsmith
The cyclamen mite, Tarsonemus pallidus, and its control on field strawberries.
Hilgardia 10(3):53-94. March, 1936.
- Smith, Leslie M.
Biology of the mealy plum aphid, Hyalopterus pruni (Geoffroy).
Hilgardia 10(7):. November, 1936.
- Smith, Leslie M.
Growth, reproduction, feeding and wing development of the mealy plum aphid
in relation to climatic factors. Jour. of Agr. Res. 54(5):345-
346. March 1, 1937.
- Smith, Leslie M.
Control of the mealy plum aphid. Calif. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 606. 1937.
- Smith, Leslie M.
Toxicants used with petroleum oil sprays for deciduous fruits. Jour. of
Economic Entomology. 34(6):844. Dec. 1941.
- Smith, Leslie M., and Curtis A. Ferris
New materials for control of the mealy plum aphid. Calif. Agr. Expt. Sta.
Bul. 671. October, 1942.
- Smith, Leslie M.
Control of the shot hole borer. Lithographed leaflet No. 4047. Univ. of
Calif. May, 1945.
- Smith, Leslie M., and W.H. Lange, Jr.
Experiments with DDT and lead arsenate for controlling the pea leaf miner
and other pea insects. Calif. Agr. Expt. Sta. Cir. 365. Nov. 1946.
- Smith, Leslie M., and George S. Kido.
The biology of the strawberry rootworm in California. Hilgardia 19(2):25-42. 1949.
- Smith, Leslie M., and George S. Kido
The raspberry leaf sawfly. Hilgardia 19(2):43-54. 1949.
- Thomas, Harold E.
Oak fungus disease, oak root fungus disease, Armillaria root rot, toadstool
root rot, mushroom root rot, etc. Mimeo. leaflet. 1930.
- Thomas, Harold E.
Verticilliosis of strawberries. Phytopathology 21(10). October, 1921.
- Thomas, Harold E.
Observations on the growth of Armillaria mellea (Vahl) in culture.
Phytopathology 15(11). November, 1925.
- Thomas, Harold E.
Killing of strawberry roots. Phytopathology 18(2):245-246. February, 1928.
- Thomas, Harold E.
Studies on the nature of hosts resistant to Armillaria mellea. Phytopathology
19(12):1120-1141. December, 1929.